The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1876—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY'S

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos

Have been awarded the Highest Honors at the Centennial Exhibition 1876, viz.:

Two Medals of Honor and Two Diplomas of Merit

—no other piano exhibitor having received a similar distinction. Official report on STEINWAY'S exhibit in Main Building:

"For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos,

As also Highest Degree of Excellence in All Their Styles of Pianos,

viz.:—largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity with precision, and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frame."

The report then minutely describes and emphatically endorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

The Standard Pianos of the World.

Official report on STEINWAY'S exhibit in Machinery Hall:

"These articles of composite metal show the highest perfection of finish and workmanship and the greatest firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimeter, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape, possess an unequaled degree of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities of their instruments."

STEINWAY & Sons have also received the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, Paris, 1867; First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862; the National Gold Medal of Sweden and Norway, 1868; Medal of the "Societe Libre des Beaux Arts," Paris, 1867; Academical Honors of "The Royal Academies of Arts," Berlin and Stockholm. Also more than thirty-five other medals at American Exhibitions, and testimonials from all the most eminent Musicians, Composers, and Artists in the world, who all unite in the unanimous verdict of the

Superiority of the Steinway Piano Over All Others.

An unlimited guaranty with each piano.

☞ Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, called free on application.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

KNABE

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE CENTENNIAL.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. PHILADELPHIA. Group XXV., No. 236.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION announces the following report as the basis of an award to WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S.: PRODUCT.—Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

AWARD.—For general excellence in the requirements of a first-class instrument; in power, richness, and singing quality of tone, touch, and solidity of construction. All four kinds of pianos show intelligent arrangements, a very effective action, and excellent workmanship. Signed,

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Attest—ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary pro tem.

Approval of Judges of Awards: H. R. Oliver, J. Schlesmayer, F. F. Kupka, George F. Bristow, Wm. Thomson, Joseph Henry, James C. Watson, E. Levasseur, Ed. Favre Penot, J. E. Hilgard, F. A. P. Barnard.

We have now in stock a large assortment of

KNABE UPRIGHTS.

Also of the

FAVORITE BAUER PIANOS,
BEHNING & DIEHL PIANOS,

and other cheaper grades. Price from $225 upward. Also a number of second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new ones, at very low prices.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,
PALMER HOUSE.

Hallett, Davis & Co's UPRIGHT PIANOS

Were the Only Ones, Out of over Forty Competitors, that Received Special Mention and Honor at the Centennial.

They stand in tune longer than any Pianos made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the Perfect Pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Ballett, Davis & Co.'s Uprights unrivaled.

These pianos, with other Musical Instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished free on application.

W. W. KIMBALL,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS., CHICAGO.

HARDMAN

Square, Upright and Grand PIANOS.

Highest award—Grand Medal and Diploma at Centennial. Have been in the market thirty-five years. Over 10,000 now in use. Prices lower than any other first-class piano.

R. T. MARTIN,
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CALIFORNIA WINES

We have on hand an assortment of fine old Vintages of PORT, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, SHERRY, HOCK, and CLARET WINES. Also the FINEST BRANDY produced on the Continent.

Guaranteeing these specialties to be perfectly pure and reliable, we recommend them to all lovers of good Wines.

PERKINS, STERN & CO
111 RANDOLPH-ST.

OPTICAL GOODS.

500 OPERA GLASSES

In endless variety, our own importation.

Gold Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, &c.,

At MANASSE'S, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9, 1876.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking Office on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. m.

J. IRVING PEARCE, President.

CHINA, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On Dec. 18, and each day until closed out, we shall sell at Public Auction at our store, Nos. 101 and 103 Wabash-av., our immense Retail stock of Rich China, Cut Glassware, Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO.,
101 & 103 Wabash-av.

The wholesale business will be continued as heretofore.

Retail Fixtures, Show-Cases, Tables and Shelving for sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES

FOR THE

Holidays!

What would be handsomer, or more appreciated by the recipient, than a present of one of those

Elegant Boxes.

The airs in every box were especially selected by ourselves from our own shelves, early in the year, and sent to the makers at ST. CROIX, SWITZERLAND, for insertion in our entire invoice, thereby insuring the latest and most popular melodies, together with standard operatic airs, which are unobtainable in small and miscellaneous stocks. The very latest improvements are to be found in our Boxes, such as the

Zither Attachment, Æolian Harp, and Sublime Harmony.

In accordance with the demand of the times, we have this year marked these goods much lower than ever before, and at the prices we are offering them are within the reach of all.

Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

An early call insures a good stock to select from.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

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Christmas!

A BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED TEA-CANISTER!

As Christmas Present, to every purchaser of one pound of Tea and upwards, at the

HONG KONG TEA CO.,
1 and 3 North Clark-st., and 16 South Halsted-st.

YOUNG MAN!

This is just the thing for you if you wish to give your mother a handsome and useful present.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
376 State-st., quote: Corn, 2 lb can, 14c; Elgin and Yarmouth, 17c; Kensett's peaches, 3 lb can, 20c; best Baking Powder, 1 lb can, 35c; 5 lb can, $1.60; Babbitt's and Proctor & Gamble's soap, 7c; teas and coffees cheap. "Beatrice" and other chromos given to customers during the holidays.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At 84 and 86 State-st.

(Late SHAY, FRENCH & CO.)

In consideration of the "Hard Times" we believe that parties desiring to make Holiday presents would prefer to purchase useful rather than fancy goods, and shall offer strictly useful goods that have been marked down to less than wholesale prices.

Economical buyers can save money by making their Holiday purchases here.

J. IRVING PEARCE,
Assignee.

FURNISHING GOODS.

The Most Suitable and Sensible

HOLIDAY GIFT

IS

Clothing or Furnishing Goods

FROM

HARVEY'S,

96 and 98 Lake-st.

Boys' Glazes, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckwear a Specialty.

COLLARS.

Keep's Collars.

Elegant Styles, Best Quality, $1.50 per dozen; six for 75c.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,
179 East Madison-st.

LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,

73 & 75 Monroe-st.

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FOR CASH ON DELIVERY

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

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	QTS.	PTS.
Chapin & Gore, Special Imp., Ex. Dry	$28.00	$30.00
Half pints	$32.00	
L. Roederer, Carte Blanche	27.00	29.00
L. Roederer, Dry Sillery	24.50	26.50
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Pommery & Greno, Sec	28.80	30.80
J. Roussillion & Co., Sec	28.00	30.00
G. H. Mumm, Ex. Dry Verzenay	25.00	27.00
G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzenay	21.75	24.25
Heidsieck, H. Piper & Co	23.00	25.00
Krug & Co	22.25	24.25
Ayala & Co., Chateau d'Ay	24.00	26.00
Bouche, Fils & Co., Dry Verzenay	21.00	23.00
Bouche, Fils & Co., Napoleon Cabinet, half pints	$28.00	
Geo. Goulet, Dry	21.00	23.00
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Ruinart, Pere & Fils, Verzenay	22.25	24.25
Duchatel Ohaus, Sillery	20.00	22.00
Ackerman—Laurance, Saumur Champagne, Carte Noire	15.50	17.50

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNES.

American Wine Co. (Cook's Imperial)	$15.50	$17.50
Urbana Wine Co., Gold Seal Dry and Extra Dry	15.00	17.00
Urbana Wine Co., Imperial	14.00	16.00

IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS.

Guinness' Stout in pints, bottled by Machen & Co., by the cask, at $2 currency per dozen.

Bass' Ale in pints, bottled by Burke, by the cask, at $2 currency per dozen.

Both of the above in 5 cask lots at $1.65 gold per dozen.

McEwan's Ale in pints, by the cask, at $2 currency per dozen.

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HAVING A SURPLUS STOCK OF FINE

Gold Watches

Too good for our Jobbing Trade, we will sell them at retail during this month.

W. B. CLAPP, YOUNG & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
149 & 151 State-st.

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BARGAINS IN BEDDING.

1,000 Comforters	$1.25
1,000 Blankets	2.00
500 Mattresses	2.00
500 Spring Beds	1.75
Sheets, Pillow-slips, and Towels.	

CHICAGO CARPET CO.
233 STATE-ST.
Old Stand of Allen, Mackey & Co.

FURS.

CANADA

Fur Manufacturing Co.

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin.

During the Holidays we will close out the balance of our stock at retail for manufacturer's cost price, and can offer splendid value in

Shetland Seal Sacques, newest style.
Nova Scotia Mink Sacques and Sets.
Seal, Russian Otter and Beaver Sets.
French Seal, Lynx, Alaska Mink and Otter Sets of medium grades.
Gents' Caps in largest variety.
Children's Cloaks and Sets, Etc., Etc.

Our goods are all of this season's manufacture, and superior in workmanship and finish. Any article can be made specially to order.

BEAK & BUCHER.

FURS *Ladies' and Gents' Sealskin Hats, Caps, Gloves and Wristlets. Furs of every description.* Finest Goods—Lowest Prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison.

"How will a seal skin hat do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$5 TO $18

will buy a handsome seal hat for a lady or gentleman. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

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A Few Thoughts for a Few Friends.

BY ALICE ARNOLD CRAWFORD.

One of the most charming gift books among the many beautiful ones of the present season.

Be sure to inquire for it at

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.'S.

SHIRTS.

Keep's Custom Shirts,

Made to measure. The very best, 6 for $9. Not the slightest obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. KEEP MFG CO., 179 East Madison.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

For the better accommodation of all our customers, our store will be open every evening this week, and and we will place on sale such an assortment of new and beautiful goods in every department as has never been shown in Chicago.

Our stock has been bought in very large quantities, and from the manufacturers, and our styles are very many of them such as cannot be found elsewhere.

We exhibit a line of French Clocks which for variety and elegance of styles, quality of movements, and attractive prices is not equaled in the United States.

In Antique Brass Goods and Bronzes we have many novelties.

The large additions to our Sterling Silverware makes the assortment complete, and prices in this line are very low. We call special attention to our diamonds, as we have bargains for those who can appreciate Fine White Stones. Of American and Swiss Watches of all the best makes, we have the most perfect and desirable goods which can be produced. In Miscellaneous Jewelry we have everything of the latest and best, and in endless varieties.

If you want a Fine Plated Tea Set, Pitcher Set, Basket, Caster, Card Case, Dinner Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c., call and see the largest stock in the West and get prices.

Our customers will have the benefit of our immense wholesale stock in medium and low-priced goods, and we invite the inspection of all who are in search of something which shall help make for some one a Merry Christmas.

N. Matson & Co.,
State & Monroe-sts.,
OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

S. HYMAN

235 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS

A Choice and Elegant Selection of

French Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes,

And many other articles of great artistic value, all our own direct importation.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

DON'T FAIL

TO VISIT 106 MADISON STREET
STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

ANTIQUES.

A fine assortment of Antique Designed Holiday Presents. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES FENDT, Com. Mer.
177 East Madison-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE.

We Want Cash Offers Immediately

FOR EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE RESIDENCES

Nos. 664 and 678 Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; No. 778 Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; No. 123 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts., with 35 or 60 feet lot, immediate possession. Also, a good residence on Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn; one on Dearborn-st., between Erie and Huron; one on Ontario-st., between Dearborn and State; and one on Oak-st., east of State. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO.,
146 Dearborn-st.

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7 PER CENT

In sums of $15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

7 PER CENT.

Choice loans on choice business property at SEVEN; $5,000 at 8; $3,000 and $1,000 at 8.
SUDDUTH & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT

and 8 per cent loans on approved city real estate made by
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
174 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN C. SHORTALL.

No. 24 Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS

on choice inside property at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

INTEREST ON CITY BONDS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1876.—City of Chicago Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1877, will be paid at the City Treasurer's office, if presented prior to the 23d inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York as usual. J. A. FARWELL,
Comptroller.

To Investors.

I can make safe Loans for you on Improved Illinois and Farm Security in Sums of $500 to $5,000.
WM. KELSEY REED,
No. 105 Clark-st.

ELEGANT JEWELRY.

ELEGANT JEWELRY!

New and Beautiful Designs!

ESPECIALLY FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

C. D. PEACOCK'S,
98 STATE-ST., opp. Field, Leiter & Co.

JEWELRY.

J. B. MAYO & CO.

BEST JEWELRY, LOWEST PRICES.

PALMER HOUSE BLOCK.

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL

Christmas Presents

36 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS

THONET BROTHERS

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS.

PRICES REDUCED

BRANCH HOUSE:
179 State-st., Palmer House.

SPIEGEL & CAHN.

Holiday Furniture! Elegant Souvenirs!

Our Stock is the most complete of any in the city of everything that is useful and ornamental.

We have the largest assortment of Music Portfolios, Ladies' Desks, Pedestals, Card Receivers, Easels, Jardiniers, Fancy Chairs, Smokers' Stands, Foot Rests, Ottomans, &c., &c., at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Gives us a call before making your selections.

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.,

STATE & ADAMS-STS.,

Are offering the largest and most complete assortment of NEW and ELEGANT STYLES of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, suitable for the Holidays, at a most ASTONISHING SACRIFICE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG

Furniture Company,

195 & 197 Wabash-av.

DENTISTRY.

M. H. ASPINWALL,

DENTIST,

REMOVED from First National Bank Building to 56 Washington-st., over Gossage's. Special attention to filling and preserving the natural teeth.

DR. ANGEL, DENTIST

(Past two years with Dr. Magnusson), Ewing Block, Room 10, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts. (office recently occupied by Dr. Vedder). Twenty-five years' constant practice. Full sets, best gum teeth, $8; Gold fillings, $2 and up; Silver fillings, 75c to $1; Extracting, 50 cents.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Canaries and all kinds Singing Birds, Goldfish, and Aquaries, very suitable for Holiday Presents at
FR. KAEMPFER'S,
127 Clark-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A situation in a Grain Commission House, by a competent bookkeeper. Best of Board of Trade references. Address T 36, Tribune office.

Vessel Wanted.

Wanted—Good Vessel, carrying about 30,000 bushels, to Exchange for Improved Real Estate.
J. H. KEELER, 183 Clark-st.

ART SALE.

ART SALE

OF THE

Highwood Collection

OF

EUROPEAN PAINTINGS,

165 WABASH-AV.,

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at 7:30,

Dec. 20, 21 and 22.

In offering this superb collection of Original European Paintings at public sale, Mr. C. Highwood announces that every picture has been painted on his direct commission by the most prominent artists of the German, French, and Belgian schools, and wishing

To Retire Entirely

From the Art business, he feels assured that no such opportunity of buying fine works of Art has ever been offered in Chicago.

ELSON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

80 & 82 LA SALLE ST CHICAGO

Founded on Solid Rock. Walls absolutely Fire-Proof. Steel Lining, invulnerable to assault. Vigilantly guarded night and day. Time Locks. As secure as can be made for the safe-keeping of Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Deeds, and other valuables. Safes for rent at from $5 to $150 per annum, according to size and location. Packages, large or small, stored at reasonable rates.

D. D. SPENCER, President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
GEO. C. COOK, Manager Safe Deposit Vaults.

TOYS.

TOYS.

Schweitzer & Beer,

188 & 190 State-st., near Adams,

Opposite Palmer House.

The Best Display and the Lowest Prices in the West.

25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 Departments now open and contain great bargains.

ART GALLERIES.

BRAND'S

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the centre of attraction for those looking for exquisite things in Photographic Art for Presents. Nothing can be more durable and appropriate. Fine Portraits, and Rich and Rare Art Goods a specialty. SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT. Studios and Gallery, Wabash-av., 210 and 212.

E. L. BRAND.

"ECCE HOMO."

Correggio's great masterpiece, after loss to the Art World for thirteen generations, brought to light in Chicago. All this week ON EXHIBITION at

O'BRIEN'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 208 WABASH-AV.

SORE AND SICK

Are the Men Who Would Hold Office Under Tilden.

They Fume, and Fret, and Breathe Forth Warlike Prophecies;

And Turn Their Harmless Pop-Guns Against Southern Conservatives.

The House Committees at the South Becoming Disgusted.

Most of the Frauds Discovered Have a Democratic Origin.

Hampton's Little Legislature Still Playing on One String.

While Chamberlain's House Passes a Bill to Punish Usurpers.

Mr. Morrison's Smelling Committee Desires to Bulldose President Orton.

McLean County Republicans Decide to Inaugurate Hayes.

Cyrus H. McCormick and the Democratic Central Committee—George Armour's Citizenship.

DEMOCRATIC DRIVEL.

A SWINDLING SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—It is ascertained that the purpose of the Congressional Investigating Committee on South Carolina is to discover as error, if possible, which will enable them to claim one Tilden Elector in place of Hurley, whose majority, owing to what is claimed to be a purely clerical mistake, was only 256. The Committee has not been able to do this yet. Gen. Morey, who said so many violent things during the campaign, in the course of a recent public speech in which he counseled his followers to commit no violence till commanded to do so by their leader, Wade Hampton, is reported to have added, "and, when shooting does begin, commence with Chamberlain and shoot downwards."

The Democrats in Congress are disposed to do their uttermost to

PREVENT THE RIGHTFUL REPRESENTATION

of South Carolina.

Owing to the absence of some Democratic members of the Elections Committee on the Southern Investigation Committee, it happens that the Republicans have a majority of the Elections Committee. The Democrats who remain here refuse to attend the session. The consequence is, there is no quorum. The Democratic Chairman announces his intention to carry out this policy until the Democrats return from the South. This, too, in the face of the fact that there is no contest.

There is some exciting talk here about alarming military organizations in the Western States. A good many Western Congressmen have received letters within a few days which state that

ARMED ORGANIZATIONS ARE FORMING,

and that the claim is openly made that Washington City could be surrounded in ten days with 500,000 armed men to inaugurate Tilden. The Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the House proposes to carry out the Hewitt inflammatory programme in spite of the National Democratic Committee, and has made arrangements to call mass-meetings in Ohio for Jan. 8.

Northern Democrats are endeavoring to counteract the effect of the published statements that the Southern Democrats are not in harmony with their Northern leaders. One of them, in the interests of the Northern Democrats, says that Ben Hill does not reflect the sentiments of his colleagues, and that he could not command a corporal's guard of followers in any policy he might suggest in opposition to the will of the Northern Democrats. The same authority states that among the Democrats there is not the slightest disposition to concede the election of Hayes. The attempt is also making to

THROW DISCREDIT UPON HILL

and that class of Southern men, by circulating statements that their conservative position is due to the fact that they somewhat expect office from Hayes. The moderate Democrats will bring strong influences to bear upon Speaker Randall to induce him to appoint moderate men from his own party upon the House Committee of Seven, which is to co-operate with the Senate committee, that will undoubtedly be appointed Monday to determine upon some equitable plan for the adjustment of the Electoral difficulty.

The House seems disposed to make itself ridiculous by prosecuting

ANOTHER CONTESTY CASE.

Speaker Randall, by an apparently violent interpretation of the rules of the House this morning, decided that the telegram in this morning's papers from one William R. Morrison was in the nature of a report from the Committee of which William R. Morrison, of Illinois, is Chairman. A point of order was raised by the Republicans, but not much pressed, that it was a curious parliamentary proceeding to consider that a telegram, which did not even purport itself to be official, had the character of a committee report. But this telegram, together with Mr. Orton's, was sent to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report at the earliest practical moment what action should be taken to compel Orton to produce these telegrams. The inviolability of the telegraph will accordingly come up as

A GRAND SUBJECT FOR DEBATE

next week. The belligerent Democrats of the House may as well occupy themselves with the attempt to justify the violation of the fundamental principles of the Federal Constitution. They cannot hurt anybody but themselves, for it is undoubtedly a fact that there was not a dispatch sent by the Republican Committee which that body would not be willing that the world should read. That Committee is composed of men of too much worldly experience to trust matters which they would not desire ultimately made public to the telegraph, especially in view of the fact that some Southern agents of the Company have a reputation of leaking in any case where the interests of the United States

may be involved. It is not so clear that the disclosures of the dispatch ordering the purchase of seven mules in Indiana would be as harmless.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A DULL DAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Times* has the following from its special correspondent:

COLUMBIA, Dec. 16.—This has been a dull day in Columbia. The Legislature had a brief session. The Democratic Senators are still in their seats, and the bill to punish parties engaged in an attempt to set up a State Government in opposition to the legitimate Government passed the Lower House.

Hampton's Assembly met again in Carolina Hall, and had another ballot for United States Senator, gave notice of a few bills, and adjourned. They cannot elect a United States Senator until they get a Senate, and in the meantime they ballot for amusement.

It is reported again to-day that the Democratic Senators will secede and go over to Carolina Hall Monday, but their future programme, if they have any, is kept a secret.

Hampton called on

THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE

to-day and had some general conversation on the political situation. Butler also paid his respects to the Committee.

The Committee has unanimously agreed to take testimony in secret. They find the same state of affairs existing here as they did in Mississippi. Witnesses are afraid to come forward and testify in public for fear of the vengeance that will follow, and the only way to get witnesses before the Committee is to hold their sessions in private. There will be nearly 200 witnesses examined as to the manner in which the campaign was conducted in this State. Testimony was taken to-day relative to the Hamburg massacre, which inaugurated the shot-gun policy in South Carolina. There is abundant evidence that the Hamburg affair was premeditated, and the beginning of a concerted plan to carry South Carolina by intimidation. It was predicted by those who took part in it more than a month before it occurred, accompanied by threats that Hampton had got to be elected, if they had to wade knee deep in blood. The Committee expects to be here about three weeks.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

spent another day trying to find some errors in the canvasses of the Electoral ticket by the State Board, but failed as usual. They have become thoroughly convinced that their mission down here must prove an abortion, but they have not the manliness to go back to Congress to say so. I am constantly urged to contradict lies that are daily sent north from here, and I might fill a column with such contradictions in every issue of the *Times*, but it will not pay. Northern readers who are willing to discriminate between the truth and falsehoods, can generally sift out the truth if they desire it. I have already corrected several, and here is another, which illustrates the utter disregard of truth shown by the Democrats in their effort to

MISLEAD PUBLIC OPINION AT THE NORTH.

It has been stated and published in the Democratic papers all over the country that Mr. Hayne, Secretary of State (who is always designated as "The Colored Secretary," although he is as white as a majority of men either North or South), has thrown all the obstacles he could in the way of the Congressional Committee in their efforts to get papers and documents from his office. Seeing these falsehoods, Mr. Hayne addressed a note to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting him to state whether these statements were true or not. To-day he received the following reply:

The Hon. H. B. Hayne—DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of yesterday, I take pleasure to state on behalf of the sub-committee, consisting of Judge Abbott, Gen. Banks, and myself, appointed to procure certain papers from the office of the Secretary of State, that you have treated us with uniform courtesy, and have, on all occasions when we desired, given us free access to the records, returns, etc., pertaining to the late election, and that you have always been ready to furnish us with such information in regard to them as we desired. I am, yours very truly,

MILTON SAYLER.

LOUISIANA.

MORE BULLDOZING.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16—1:20 p. m.—Before the House Committee, witness M. S. Peeler, Republican, of New Orleans, testified he was United States Supervisor in Poll 2, Second Ward. An attempt was made by the Republican Commissioner to prevent Democrats from voting. In regard to the poll-list names being different from the names on the registration paper the day after election, Mr. Hare, Republican Commissioner, said to me that there was some trouble about this poll; that the Democratic Commissioner would be arrested and they would take the box and fix it up to suit ourselves. Later two Deputy Marshals called witness out and asked him if he had gone back on his party. Mr. Casey, Republican Marshal, said there was money in it; that if witness would let them have the box he would get $500. Witness declined the offer, and notified the Democratic Committee, who sent a force for protection. The Republicans finally made an attempt to seize the box, after it had been taken to Mr. Burns' office, where they were to make affidavit to returns. The plan was to arrest the Democrats and take the box to the Custom-House. Hare, Republican, finally refused to testify to the correctness of returns, saying his instructions would not permit him to do so. The Friday after election he met Deputy-Marshal Casey, who said to witness: "You are a d——d s—— of a b——; you are a traitor to your party," and knocked the witness down. A colored man, George Dean, then struck witness over the head. Witness ran and was pursued by Dean with a pistol to the corner of a block where he met three men who protected witness and prevented Dean from firing. Witness' offense was he had not certified the returns as correct, and refused to allow the box to be taken by Republicans.

On cross-examination he said the election was peaceable, quiet, and fair. Casey is an employe of the Custom-House; did not make complaint to the authorities about the assault, because he intended to settle it as a personal affair. Mr. Donnelly came to the room and told witness if he (witness) did not keep in he would be killed for going back on his party. Witness is still a Republican. He asked Col. Potter and others for protection from violence.

POMPEY STEELE,

colored, testified: Lives in Orleans. Voted the Democratic ticket in 1874 and 1876. States that colored people, on discovering he was a Democrat, attempted to injure him and use abusive language to him at all times. Was twice attacked by colored Republicans on account of his political principles. The first time was at night in 1874, shortly after the parish election. He was driving a cart. Five or six men stopped his cart, saying, "You d—d Democratic nigger, we are going to kill you," and assaulted him with clubs and broke his arm. At another time, in 1874, was assaulted by colored men, and had his eye put out. Was not troubled at the last election. Witness states that the colored people were afraid to vote the Democratic ticket, fearing violence from colored Republicans.

MARSHAL TAYLOR,

colored, testified: Lives in New Orleans; has voted the Democratic ticket ever since the right of suffrage was conferred upon him. Has been repeatedly threatened by colored Republicans, and frequently assaulted on account of his politics. States he has been cut about seventeen times, beaten often, and shot at four times by colored men who belonged to the Republican party; has been interfered with by Republicans at every election. Some time before the last election was sitting on his door-steps, when he was accosted by a colored man who had always been friendly until he learned witness was a Democrat. This man abused Taylor for being a Democrat, and Taylor replied in rough language, saying, "You damn Republicans are no better than Democrats." A quarrel ensued, and another colored man, standing on the opposite side of the street, interposed, saying to the first individual, "Hit the d—d Democrat. If you don't I will," and approached Taylor, producing a razor, which he placed in his pants pocket. This third party then struck witness several times in the face; but, on attempting to draw his razor, was cut twice by witness, and taken off by friends; has been always treated with uniform kindness by white people, but badly treated by Republicans of his own race.

E. H. FLOWERS,

colored, testified: Resides in New Orleans; states that he came from Pennsylvania; went to school in Philadelphia, and has resided in Louisiana since 1865; was employed as a school-teacher; has voted the Republican ticket at every election except the last, when he went with the Democrats; changed his position because he desired a change in Government, and imagined the success of the Democrats would ameliorate the condition of affairs; came out openly as a Democrat in the latter part of August; made a proposition to the Democratic State Central Committee to canvass the State for the Democrats if they would defray his expenses, and was accepted. Made speeches in Rapides, Grant, Nachitoches, and several other parishes. Conversed with a large number of colored men who affirmed they would vote the Democratic ticket. Was told by a great many that they were afraid to vote the Democratic ticket owing to threats which had been made regarding colored Democrats here. P. G. Deland, Secretary of State, remarked to Judge Phillips some time previous to the election that the Democrats would probably carry the State, but that would not affect the matter, as, even if they were successful, the Republicans would get in the colored men throughout the State, who expressed an inclination to side with the Democrats. He said they did so as they were tired of bad government. They wanted more schools and better ones. There was plenty of money to pay teachers, but somehow it disappeared before it could be applied to its destined purpose. They were disgusted with the Freedmen's Bureau swindle, and S. B. Packard, to whom some of them had sent bounty claims for collection, and had been defrauded out of their bounty. Witness states that he had been threatened by Republicans, and was advised by friends to leave New Orleans, as his life was in danger from Republicans. Heard Anderson, Supervisor of East Feliciana, remark that he could not get any colored man to run for office in his parish, and that some of them ought to be killed, as every colored man's murder was worth $50,000 to the Republican party. Witness never knew of any intimidation practiced by Democrats, but knew colored men were intimidated by Republicans.

HENRY SMITH,

colored, testified: Lives in New Orleans. Came here in 1844; voted the Democratic ticket at the last election. On Thursday night after the election was met by three colored men who asked, "Is that Smith?" and said, "You voted the Democratic ticket, and we are going to kill you." Assaulted him and shot him in the hand. Colored men told the witness they would like to vote the Democratic ticket but were afraid.

E. J. N. SMITH,

a lawyer, of New Orleans, testified that he canvassed the State for the Democrats. Passed through thirty or forty parishes. Saw no intimidation of colored people except by Republicans, who said if the Democrats got in office the colored people would be again enslaved. Paid particular attention in the canvass to the colored vote. Saw a large number of negroes who promised to vote the Democratic ticket. The meetings were largely attended by colored people. In the Parish of East Feliciana everything was quiet. Heard of no disturbance whatever. Anderson, Supervisor, told witness that parish would go Democratic, but would be counted Republican; that all that could be availed if the Democrats would call to see him (Anderson); that there was no intimidation, and that the Custom-House officials wanted him to make affidavit swearing that there was fraud, violence, and intimidation practiced by the Democrats, but that he refused to do so, as he would not dishonor himself. Witness stated that in 1874 he paid several visits to the Chief of Police of New Orleans, and requested him to prevent his subordinates from attacking colored men who voted the Democratic ticket; that daily colored men were coming to witness saying that they were beaten by policemen at night because they were Democrats.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE

will hold its first regular session on Monday. The United States District Court-room, in the Custom-House Building, has been offered the Committee, and it is probable the sessions will be held there. The Committee had an informal meeting to-day to arrange preliminaries. It has not been determined whether a committe shall be sent to take testimony in the rural districts.

TALK ABOUT A MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15—The indications are that the Republican leaders here will favor a Military Government for this State. There is a growing impression among them that it will be impossible for a Republican State Government to sustain itself and execute the laws, even though sustained by the National Government. They are about satisfied, it is said, that the people are so convinced that the Democratic party carried the State fairly at the late election that they will respect and obey only a Democratic or Military Government. It is reported also that several members of the House Investigating Committee have about come to the same conclusion.

FLORIDA.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

TALLAHASSE, Dec. 16.—In the matter of the mandamus of the Board of Canvassers before the Supreme Court to-day, the defendant made an answer which, after argument, the Court characterized as insufficient, and ordered that it be amended and brought into court by Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE INVESTIGATORS.

The Committee of the National House of Representatives closed the investigation of Leon County to-day, and will enter on Monroe County Monday. No official report will be made on any county until all have been investigated.

The United States Senate Committee arrived to-day, and will begin its sessions Monday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Times* has the following special dispatch from Florida:

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 16.—The State Canvassers, through their counsel, Judge J. C. P. Emmons, formerly of Detroit, filed their answer to-day to the alternative court. Counsel for the Democratic candidates moved to strike out the whole answer. This the Court refused to do, but ordered the answer to be amended so as to show the fact, not the evidence, upon which the Canvassers acted in the rejection of the returns of certain precincts. The amended answer will be made on Monday at 10 o'clock.

The portion of the Congressional Committee at work here concluded their investigation as to alleged Republican frauds in Leon County to-day. They were told by Democrats that vast frauds had been committed here, and that an examination of the election proceedings would bring to light facts that would vitiate and overthrow the election in this county with its 2,100 Republican majority. Believing the representations of the Democrats, the Committee have spent a week over one county and are rewarded by finding all the evidence of rascality

ON THE SIDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of the Committee are disgusted. They find, like the Northern Democrats who came here upon representation of the State Democratic Committee to witness the State canvass, and expecting to find a majority for Tilden, that they had been deceived, and that there is no reliance to be placed on the statements of local Democratic politicians. Over 100 colored men, who have been turned out of their houses, or out of employment, and otherwise maltreated since the election for voting the Republican ticket, were in the city to give their evidence, but the Committee did not want any such evidence, and did not receive it. A certificate was produced to-day which was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Democratic Committee, and which was given to a colored man named Jones, who had voted the Democratic ticket. The certificate recommended him to the favorable consideration of all Democratic planters and storekeepers as a good reformer. Jones, it was found, is a minor, and has not been in the county four months. He was

BRIBED TO SWEAR

that he was of age and entitled to vote.

The portion of the Commission who went to Jefferson County returned to-day, and unanimously report that they have been unable to discover any evidence of fraud in the election there.

The condition of things is disheartening to the Democrats, and it is reported that the House Commission will leave for Jacksonville Tuesday. From appearances, the Commission are not going to investigate the Democratic counties. They will take it for granted that in those the election has been conducted properly.

The Senate Committee arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, and spent the day in looking over the situation. They will be ready for work Monday.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Schleicher's amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the transportation of mails on the "star" routes and steamboats, was agreed to,—yeas, 90; nays, 66. The bill was then passed without division.

The Speaker laid before the House the telegram received by him from Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Louisiana Select Committee, and that to Mr. Morrison from Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refusing to produce the originals of the telegraph dispatches. The dispatches having been read, Mr. Wood (New York) rose to offer a resolution, premising it by an expression of his belief that the House would not be slow to vindicate its rights and privileges.

Mr. Hoar made a point of order that the question was not properly before the House, as the report of the Committee could not be made to the House by telegraph.

The Speaker overruled this point or order and ruled that it was a question of privilege, and was properly before the House.

Mr. Wood's resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the communication presented by the Speaker from the Hon. W. R. Morrison, the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate certain matters relating to the late election in Louisiana, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment what action the House should take in the premises.

Mr. Kasson again pressed the point of order made by Mr. Hoar; but the Speaker adhered to his ruling, and Mr. Hoar remarked that on reflection it seemed to him that the position of the Chair was entirely correct.

The resolution then passed without discussion or division.

IN MEMORIAM.

The special order was taken up, and eulogies on the late Speaker, Mr. Kerr, were delivered.

The first of the orations was made by Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana, who spoke of Mr. Kerr as a man who could have led a forlorn hope, or breasted popular opinion and gone to the stake a martyr to his principles, and also one who stood out immaculate—"a tall palm-tree in the moral desert of the age." He said that when the final summons came, the response was not merely *ad rum*, but also the *semper paratus* of the man, who felt that his life had been unspotted.

The next speech was made by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who characterized Mr. Kerr as a whole-hearted and courageous man, who never practiced, but loathed, the acts of the demagogue.

Other speeches were made by Messrs. Raymond, Monroe, Holman, Burchard (Ill.), and Mr. Cox. The last-named stated that when, by Mr. Kerr's death-bed, he asked him whether he was ready to meet the terrors of death, the answer was, "Death had no terrors for him." He believed, Mr. Cox said, that a just life on earth would give him his reward.

The speakers who followed Mr. Cox were Messrs. Clymer, McCrary, Atkins, Hereford, Knott, Vance, of Ohio, and Carr, Mr. Kerr's successor, who offered resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of the House, directing the Speaker's chair to be kept draped in mourning during the remainder of this Congress, and the usual badge of mourning to be worn by the members and officers of the House.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the House adjourned.

THE RETURNS.

VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Up to this morning certificates of the Electoral votes of fourteen States have been placed in the hands of Acting-Vice-President Ferry by the messengers appointed by the several Electoral Colleges for that purpose. To each of these messengers the following receipt was given by the Vice-President:

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, 1876.—Received of ——, claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package purporting to contain a certificate of the votes given for President and Vice-President of the United States by the Electors of the State of ——, alleged to have been elected Nov. 7, 1876.

(Signed) T. W. FERRY,
President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States.

Duplicates of the certificates handed in by the Electoral messengers have also been received by mail; in fact, certificates from nearly all the States, except those of the disputed Southern States and the States on the Pacific Coast, have been received by mail. Not any of the messengers from the disputed States have made their appearance yet, although the two—one real and one pretended—from Oregon are now en route here.

ILLINOIS.

M'LEAN COUNTY REPUBLICANS COUNT IN HAYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Dec. 16.—Darley Hall was densely filled this evening on the occasion of the Republican ratification meeting, many Democrats being in the audience, and a large number of ladies. Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, Representative of McLean County, was chosen President, and J. W. Nichols, of the *Leader*, and William McCambridge, Jr., of the *Pantagraph*, Secretaries. During the progress of the meeting patriotic airs were played by Kadel's Band.

Gen. McNulta, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following series to be considered by the meeting:

Resolved, That we receive with profound gratitude the decision of the people as fairly expressed in the recent election, giving to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler 185 Electoral votes, and the right to be inaugurated as President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That in our political, as in our private relations, we will submit all questions to the tribunals established by law to decide the same, and that we will, in good faith, abide by their decisions, whether they be in our favor or against us, reserving and exercising only our right of appeal therefrom to the people for their decision at the free ballot-box at the next election; and that we are firmly in favor of using such means as may be necessary to compel a like obedience to the law upon the part of all persons whomsoever.

Resolved, That we witness with pain and mortification the assembling at the Capital of a sister State, without authority of law, a great multitude of organized armed men, officered and led by men who have once committed treason against our Government, and who now menace its constituted authorities and laws, and the existence of a large number of similar armed organizations throughout the States lately in rebellion, and we hereby express our condemnation of the same as tending to subvert civil authority, incite violence and discord, and endanger the peace and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That we have an abiding and undiminished faith in the loyal and steadfast purposes of the American people to maintain the integrity of our National Union, our Constitution, and our laws; to protect all citizens in all of their rights of citizenship, wherever they may choose to select their place of habitation, unhindered by the place of their nativity, and to secure to all citizens throughout the whole nation free speech and a ballot-box free from the baneful influences of corruption, violence, or intimidation, and a government based upon the unawed, unpurchased will of the people, as freely and fairly expressed at the polls, and the decisions of our tribunals uninfluenced by demonstrations of armed mobs, or threats of rebellion or insurrection; and for the protection of these rights and the maintenance of these purposes we pledge to the constituted authorities of our Government our earnest support and co-operation.

(Signed) JOHN MCNULTA,
IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Committee.

Able speeches were made in favor of the resolutions by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, Capt. Rowell, Judge Thomas F. Tipton, Prof. Sewall of the State Normal School, Prof. J. Oliver Wilson, of the Illinois Wesleyan College, who also recited Sheridan's Ride in a thrilling manner, the Hon. John M. Hamilton, A. B. Campbell, and the Hon. John F. Wister. The voice of all these speakers was in denunciation of those who clamor for war. It was believed by all that the Presidential question will be peaceably decided by the proper tribunals, and that, whatever be the decision, it will be accepted cheerfully by the whole people.

The sentiment of the resolutions was heartily indorsed by the speakers and audience, and the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. This represents fairly the sentiment of the Republicans of this section. Judge Tipton forcibly said that every man who, either in print or by voice, incites to war, should be arrested and put under bond.

McLean County is for peace, if she has to fight for it.

CHICAGO.

THE HON. GEORGE ARMOUR'S CITIZENSHIP.

On two or three occasions of late the *Times* has intimated that the Hon. George Armour, Presidential Elector from the First Congressional District, is not a citizen of the United States, and consequently ineligible to hold any United States office. As most of our readers probably know, he was born in Scotland, and came to the United States at an early age. Along in the forties he was a resident of Ottawa, Ill. In 1844 or '45 his name was mentioned quite prominently as a candidate for the Shrievalty of LaSalle County. He declined the honor on the ground that he was not an American citizen. Subsequently, on June 15, 1875, before the Hon. J. D. Caton, then Judge of the LaSalle County Court, he declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the Republic. When the Constitution of 1848 was adopted, it contained a provision that every white male inhabitant of lawful age then residing in the State should be entitled to the privileges of citizenship. On the strength of this constitutional provision Mr. Armour believed that his American citizenship was completed, and hence did not take out any further papers. In 1857, in the old Seventh Ward, Mr. Armour took an active part in challenging suspicious voters on election-day. This raised a Democratic howl. The *Times* then as now charged that he was not a citizen, though he had been a large taxpayer for years. Shortly afterwards, in order to clinch the matter beyond all possibility of dispute, he determined to take out his second papers. This Mr. Armour unhesitatingly says he did, and that to the best of his recollection his then partner, the late J. W. Munger, went with him to the office of the County Court; and on their way there met a mutual friend, whose name cannot now be recalled, who went with him. At the time of the big fire a copy of his original intention and the certificate of naturalization were, along with a mass of other private papers, burned up in his residence, which then stood on the corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue. When Mr. Armour met with the Electoral College in Springfield, a few days ago, he took the "iron-clad" oath, which, among other things, provides that the affiant is a citizen of the United States; and no one who knows Mr. Armour would for an instant believe that he would swear to what had no existence in fact.

THE BREACH IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS

is daily widening in this State. Since THE TRIBUNE has exposed the warlike tendencies of Dan Cameron and his hosts the party has grown in disrepute among respectable Democrats, and the violent ones have been made the laughing stock of the country. The recent exploit of Ed Merritt and Ed Berger, of Jacksonville, in calling a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Springfield on the 21st inst. to depose the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick from the Chairmanship and Dan McConnell from the Secretaryship of the State war, has only complicated things and made the split wider. The conservative element, which is composed of the business-men of the Democratic party, is opposed to this demonstration. Ed Merritt claims that a majority of the State Committee asked Mr. McCormick to call a meeting, but that he declined to do so.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick at his office in the Reaper Block to ascertain from him if Ed Merritt's allegations were true. When the reporter arrived, Gen. Dan Cameron was closeted with Mr. McCormick. When the door was opened and the bold Daniel emerged from the apartment he looked somewhat nonplussed upon beholding the familiar features of his old-time friend, THE TRIBUNE reporter. He must have felt that there was no balm in Gilead for his drooping spirits when Mr. McCormick would talk to that man. He snuffed conspiracy from afar. So Daniel sat close to the partition and listened to the conversation going on within. When the reporter came out from his interview, the hero of many Tilden battles reentered, and there once more must have poured forth his pent-up feelings. Mr. McCormick spoke charitably of all the men who were now opposing him, after he had been a friend to them. He had no unkind words for any. He did not like to speak upon the subject of Ed Merritt's assault upon him in the Springfield *Register*. He branded every statement in it as false, however, and said that he would publish a card in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the matter. Only one member had written to him as to the calling of a meeting of the State Central Committee, and that was E. Bergen, of Jacksonville. Had a sufficient number asked that a meeting be called, Mr. McCormick would certainly have issued the notice of time and place. F. H. Marsh, of Ogle County, and S. T. Landis, of Wabash County, had written to Dan Cameron in regard to the matter, but that was all, and nothing further had been done in regard to calling a meeting, so far as he knew.

LAST MONDAY AFTERNOON'S MEETING

at the Palmer House was called by Gen. Corse and the man Robinson, who so valiantly poured forth his desire for war. Of this meeting Mr. McCormick was not notified. It seems now, that since the campaign is over and Mr. McCormick has paid nearly all the bills of the Democratic State Central Committee, the hot-heads want to get rid of him, because he stands in the way of their nefarious schemes.

Ed Merritt's opposition to Mr. McCormick is easily accounted for. Ed arranged for the meeting in Springfield of the St. Louis Delegate and State Conventions, which were held in the State-House. When the Democratic State Central Committee was organized Merritt presented a bill for $125 for repairs to the State-House, which were necessitated by the effects of the meeting of so many of the "unterrified" in one room. This bill was not audited, and Mr. McCormick refused to pay it, hence Ed Merritt's wrath.

E. Berger came here during the campaign and stopped at the Palmer House. He ran up a board-bill which he generously avoided paying, and finally Mr. McCormick settled all his bills. These are the fellows howling for war. They are "the large majority" who are calling a meeting of the State Central Committee, and are going to rise to the support of Daniel now in the den of the Veteran Reform Association.

A number of members of the Democratic State Central Committee have telegraphed Cyrus H. McCormick that they will have nothing to do with it, and thus the Democratic party is generously breaking itself more than ever before.

Some day this week Dan Cameron and Col. Baldwin are going to

FIRE A SALUTE

of 204 guns for Sammy's sake, and no one will object to it. It will not bring Tilden into the White House, and can do no one any harm. Yesterday afternoon Daniel packed his handkerchief and paper collar and placed them in a hand-satchel, and, taking one last, longing look at Room 40 and Jesse Hippie, departed from the Palmer House for his farm.

A CARD FROM MR. M'CORMICK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Certain false statements appear in your issue of to-day, taken from an obscure paper in Springfield, in relation to a called meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at that place, on the 21st inst., "by what authority is not stated," one only of which I desire to expose, all else in this communication being beneath contempt. The falsehood referred to is the one charging that I, as Chairman, refused to call the Committee together, though urged to do so by a majority of its members. The fact is, that I was only asked to call a meeting of the Committee by a single member of it—the member from Jacksonville—to whom I explained why I deemed it premature to call a meeting of the Committee *at that time*. I may add that my course throughout has had the support of the National Committee, with headquarters at New York. Why should I refuse to call a meeting of the State Committee at the request of a *majority of its members*?

I have been requested by some members of the Committee within a few days to call the Committee together at Springfield at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, and shall probably do so, should it not in the meantime be found unnecessary.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

The First Ward Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night, the President, L. L. Coburn, in the chair. Reports of various committees were asked for, but there were seemingly no reports to be made. The Treasurer was asked for his statement, and said that all he had in his possession was half a barrel of head-light oil. A bill of $115 for flambeaux was presented, but since the Club had taken the flambeaux on trial, and they had proven unsatisfactory, the bill was disclaimed. A committee of four was appointed with power to act in the consideration of sundry small bills, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 16.—The official count of the vote for President and Vice-President in this State, gives Tilden and Hendricks 55,588; Hayes and Wheeler, 41,392; Peter Cooper, 1,237. The returns from Putnam County were not received in time for the official count, and would show Tilden and Hendricks, 977; Hayes and Wheeler, 604; Peter Cooper, 150. Add Putnam County, and the vote will stand, Tilden and Hendricks, 56,565; Hayes and Wheeler, 41,996; Peter Cooper, 1,387.

BUSINESS MEN IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—By invitation of William E. Dodge, seventeen gentlemen met at his house to discuss the business aspect of the political situation, and plans for its settlement. There was no discussion of party questions, but all agreed that Congress must solve the existing trouble. It was informally agreed that another and larger meeting should be held next week.

BUSY THOROUGHFARES.

Such Are Especially South Halsted Street and Blue Island Avenue.

Very many of our citizens have no idea of the immense business transacted on the West Side thoroughfares named above, nor do they sufficiently appreciate the advantages offered by their enterprising merchants. So appreciable is the difference of expenses in their favor over the West Madison street and South Side stores that they can sell the same goods at from 15 to 20 per cent less, and still make a fair margin of profit. Such a saving is sufficient to draw a large and increasing custom from the most remote parts of the city so soon as generally known. The West Side Railway Company are doing much also to popularize these streets, by adding new and extremely handsome cars and by extending their lines the past summer on South Halsted street and Blue Island avenue to Twenty-second street. Below we give a list of the prominent merchants on these streets:

SOUTH HALSTED STREET.

Dry Goods—John York, Nos. 782 and 784; A. Schager, No. 371 and 751; Wolff Bros., No. 718; Guthman & Bro., No. 733; A. L. Klein & Co., No. 480. The "Macks," No. 141.

Clothing—L. C. Wachsmuth, No. 438; J. G. Gelling, No. 730.

Stoves and Hardware—Merrill & Bro., No. 223; E. R. Lott, No. 785; Perkins Bros., No. 129, manufacturers gasoline stoves.

Wall-Paper, Paints, etc.—Perkins Bros., No. 129; Ph. Kraft, No. 783.

Groceries—Deal & McQuaid, No. 236; J. Goldberger, No. 735; H. B. Dike, Nos. 101 and 103; P. Fardy, No. 208.

Confectioners—S. R. Jefferson & Co., No. 150; J. J. L. Hoffman, No. 131.

Druggists—H. Reuter, No. 163; Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Prof. B. Brard, President; Dr. C. A. Roy, Secretary; office, drug-store, No. 136; A. Kasanaun, No. 778; Mill & Goodman, No. 138.

Jewelry—Fr. Scholer, Twelfth street, corner Halsted; L. Feuerstein, No. 701.

Millinery—Mrs. Mills, Halsted, corner Van Buren; Mrs. T. Oesterreicher, No. 786.

Cigars and Tobacco—B. & J. Rosenbach, Nos. 79 and 165; F. Arnold, No. 248.

Boots and Shoes—E. H. Nichols, No. 139; A. Handtman, No. 549; Paradise & Ettelson, No. 743 and 253 Blue Island avenue.

Our old pioneer, Mr. Smith, the oldest on the West Side in the provision business, has again opened at Nos. 232 and 327, where he sells the choicest crock butter.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.

Dry Goods—S. Klein & Co., No. 377; Twohey Bros., No. 167; A. N. Warner, No. 353; E. Horner, No. 237; W. R. Wieboldt, No. 243; Kahn Bros., No. 273; Branch of the New York Dry-Goods Store, No. 335.

Clothing—Clement & Co., No. 219.

Grocers—P. H. Niemann, No. 229; M. Murphy, No. 299; C. Cardy, No. 93; Chr. Schultz, No. 330.

Art Gallery—H. W. Loveday, No. 96.

Druggists—E. Matthaei, No. 13; L. Waltersdorf, No. 171; T. Sonnichsen, No. 249.

Boots and Shoes—J. C. Graham & Co., No. 211.

Stoves and Hardware—L. Simons & Son, No. 188.

Hats, Caps, and Furs—Kastler Bros., Twelfth street, corner Blue Island avenue.

Jewelry—A. Kaplansky, No. 233.

Millinery—Mrs. L. M. Schorr, No. 203.

Clothing—Morris & Goldschmidt, 503 Canal street, 240 North Clark street, 661 Archer avenue.

Dry Goods—H. Strandes, 506 Canal street.

Boots and Shoes—S. Linden, 504 Canal street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Be careful where you step.

Ormsby, the leading photographer.

Christmas one week from to-morrow.

National Coffee-Pots at Merwin Church's.

War is not nearly as popular as it was.

Folding tables at Merwin Church's.

In the social world the plot thickens.

Two thousand books, 81, Chapin's, 79 Madison.

Business is lively with Santa Claus.

The Bassey Range at Merwin Church's.

Popular: Red noses and frozen ears.

A present from Parker's art store is all we ask!

Hall, the veteran photographer, 179 East Madison.

Bakers are a crusty lot of fellows, and fond of loafing.

Order frames made by Parker, No. 202 Wabash avenue.

Kriss Kringle evidently means business, as he was seen oiling his harness.

All new dances at Martine's. Membership at one Academy admits to all.

It is economy to buy pictures and frames at Parker's, No. 202 Wabash avenue.

Engravings, photographs, chromos, water-colors, etc., very cheap now at Parker's.

Harkins is offering special bargains in slippers. Boots and shoes at 143 State street.

Don't waste your money. Christmas will soon be here, and then where will you be?

The most terrific bulldozer in existence is the old man who runs the weather department.

Ought a baker to be considered a needy loafer because he is frequently seen kneading a loaf?

Overcoats, Ulsters, business suits, and dress suits below New York cost, under Assignee's sale, 150 State street.

Dalton, 192 State street, now keeps in cases and sets, all Joseph Rogers' Sons' celebrated cutlery,—beautiful presents.

Begin the new year with one of Philips' Centennial diaries, found at 100 Madison street. Everything for presents there.

For holiday presents in the way of jewelry and silverware to suit every one, go to A. H. Miller, 61 Washington street.

McNamara's new place, State and Adams streets, is a convenient place for confections, choice fruit, etc., for holiday presents.

An Aberdeen girl supposes that the reason she has never kindled a flame in any man's heart is because she is not a good match.

A woman is very like a kettle, if you come to think of it. She sings away so pleasantly—then she stops—and, when you least expect it, she boils over.

The result of an Indiana newspaper contest is thus announced: "A big Indianapolis daily set on the Dublin *Review*. You ought to have heard the thing squeal."

Noting the present of a silver cup to a brother journalist, a Western editor says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a pickle-jar, the spile of a keg, or a bung of a barrel."

Nothing more appropriate than a nice book or album for a holiday present. Save half the price at Baldwin's, 201 South Clark street.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training-School is the leading institution of the kind in the country. Its facilities are undoubted.

Bassett & Hammond, 142 and 144 State street, the oldest, largest, and one of the most reliable fur houses in the city, are making special inducements to buyers.

Sampson, Greene & Co., 194 State street, who have created such consternation among furniture dealers with low prices, have a new parlor folding bed and other Christmas goods.

Baldwin has the largest variety of holiday books and albums in the city, and sells as one-third or one-half less than the usual retail prices, at 201 South Clark street, Kentucky Block.

Being compelled to remove from their present quarters, 220 State street, Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy offer their large stock of pianos at a great sacrifice. Parties calling before Jan. 1 will reap the benefit.

"Mother, have I any children?" asked an urchin of eight summers. "Why, no! What put that in your head?" returned the surprised parent. "Because I read to-day about children's children," answered the acute juvenile.

George Eliot says that the peculiar waving motion of the feelers of the common cockroach are not indicative of derision or contempt, but are the expressions of an earnest soul vainly striving to grasp a vanishing ideal.—*Exchange.*

Picture framing a specialty; newest designs in engraved and enameled frames, panel flowers, statuary, etc., 200 new views of Chicago; stereoscopic views our forte. Lovejoy & Foster, 88 State street, opp. Field, Leiter & Co., up-stairs.

A Roman remarked the other day: "I try mightly hard to be honest, but sometimes a poor man cannot be honest unless he steals the money to be honest with." That is the sentiment of an undeveloped philosopher.—*Howe Sentinel.*

Santa Claus has established his headquarters at 279 West Madison street, where he is ready to supply the little folks with sleds, rocking-horses, wheelbarrows, toy perambulators, boy's express wagons, etc., etc., at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

SKEEN & STUART.

Among the many handsome articles suitable for holiday presents some exquisite designs are shown in writing-desks, glass, Russian leather, and fancy inkstands. Russia seal and morocco purses, fine papetries, and a great variety of fancy staple stationery, by Skeen & Stuart, 77 Madison street.

An Indiana man said to a Bible agent: "I'm a Christian, but I'll be blamed if I don't have to grit my teeth when the Onio River is on a level with the top of my corn."

W. POTTLE.

To parties looking for holiday goods on the West Side, Wm. Pottle, at 235 West Madison, offers a fine display of willow-ware and fancy goods, ladies' workstands, fancy chairs, work-baskets, lined and unlined, etc., etc., at prices to suit the times.

A Somerset young woman, 78 years of age, became tired of life the other day and hung herself to a bedpost with a corset. We always thought corsets were unhealthy—especially when worn about the neck.

H. C. WILCOX.

Whatever you want in the way of holiday presents, or other goods, send to H. C. Wilcox, General Purchasing Agent, 121 Dearborn street. He furnishes everything at bottom figures, without expense to the purchaser.

The Marshall *Messenger* regretfully remarks: "One by one the old pioneers of our country pass." But this is not so sad as if they were to pass two by two, or three by three.

Perfection is attained in rubber goods, as shown by a visit to 90 State street. Jewelry of exquisite finish and design. Dolls, toys, play balls, and other goods too numerous to mention. Call and see them.

COL. LIPPINCOTT.

For the information of our readers we can say Col. Lippincott, No. 81 Randolph street, is the only man in the city who can furnish everything necessary for decoration in the shape of ties, evergreens by the yard for every house, church, and hall in town. Grasses and flowers in vases, stands, and baskets in countless numbers. Branches: Southwest corner Indiana and Twenty-second street, and northwest cor

THE RAILWAYS.

End of the War Between the Eastern Trunk Lines.

Vanderbilt Recedes from His Position of Antagonism to Scott and Garrett.

A General Advance in Freight Rates Goes into Effect To-Morrow.

Probable Advance in Passenger Rates Imminent.

THE WAR ENDED.

Peace has at last been declared. The most stubbornly contested and longest railroad war on record is at an end. Cheap freight and passenger rates are things of the past, and higher tariffs to the East go into effect to-morrow. During the war, which came to an end yesterday, both freight and passenger rates fell to lower figures than were ever reached before, and the railroads suffered as they have never suffered before. There is not a single line east of Chicago which has not sunk immense amounts of money, and several of the smaller roads stood in imminent danger of collapsing at any moment. But while the railroads suffered so severely, the shippers were but little benefited by the low rates. While it is against the interests of shippers and merchants to be charged exorbitant rates, it is just as disastrous to them to have the rates too low and unsettled. Shippers found it impossible while the war lasted to base their contracts on the prevailing rates, for they did not know what the rates would be the next day. Besides, there was no agreement between the various roads involved in the war, and which comprised all the lines east of this city, to adhere to stipulated rates, and the result was that large and favored shippers got better rates than others, thus preventing the smaller merchants from competing with the biggerones. As a consequence, the business interests of the country suffered almost as severely as the railroads themselves, and there are but few shippers who will not be glad when fair and equitable rates are made, which it is known will be maintained for a certain time, and on which contracts can be based. The causes of the present railroad war were manifold, but it was principally brought about by the fact that much of the business, and particularly the export business, was being diverted from New York, and taking its way to and via other seaboards, much to the loss and chagrin of Commodore Vanderbilt. This gentleman was at first inclined to believe by the wily managers of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, Messrs. Scott and Garrett, that the cause of his suffering was entirely due to the competition of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which had always been cutting on the Boston rates. The rates to Boston by the trunk lines were 5 cents higher than to New York, but the Grand Trunk insisted that it would carry freight to Boston at the same rates as charged by the trunk lines, for otherwise conditions were no business, its line being longer than the others. The Commodore politely requested the Grand Trunk managers to step down from the position they had taken and adhere to the rates adopted by the other roads. This was, however, refused, and thereupon Vanderbilt and the other managers of the Eastern trunk lines decided to "intimidate" and "bulldoze" the recalcitrant Canada line until it came to terms. A pool of Eastern trunk lines was organized about a year ago, and a vigorous war was made on the Grand Trunk. A great many inducements were held forth to this line to join the pool and share in the profits arising from the exorbitant rates agreed upon. The Canucks, however, could not see it, and when war was made upon them they resisted valiantly. Every move made by the combination was followed by another by the Grand Trunk, and the pool soon found out that it had no easy job in bulldozing or intimidating this independent line. During the continuance of this contest Vanderbilt's eyes were opened by the Cheap Transportation Association of New York, and the Chicago shippers, who showed by facts and figures that the falling off of the business of New York and Vanderbilt's roads was not due to the Grand Trunk and the diversion of the business to Boston, but was due to that Vanderbilt's troubles were caused mainly by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. These lines, while adhering strictly to Vanderbilt's tariff from Chicago and the Northwest, were not so particular as to the rates from Southwestern points, to which they had better access than Vanderbilt's lines. While the latter's roads got their share of the Northwestern business, they did but little of the Southwestern, which was being diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The reports showed that the latter points had gained just what New York had lost.

As soon as the Commodore came to apprehend the real state of affairs, he put down his foot and said, "This shall be no longer thus." On the 20th of April last he declared the pool a sad failure, and at once entered upon the gigantic struggle with Scott and Garrett, which has just come to an end. He swore that he would fight for his rights and the supremacy of New York until the latter gentlemen should consent to make the rates the same to Philadelphia and Baltimore as to New York. Before that a difference of 10 per cent was allowed to Baltimore, and of 7½ per cent to Philadelphia. Scott and Garrett insisted on this difference because the mileage to their terminal points was shorter. They were not likely to forego their constitutional rights and would see Vanderbilt in a place hotter than the bulldozed districts in Louisiana before they would accede one iota to the enraged Commodore. They claimed that the cry of "wah" had no terrors for them and they could stand the contest just as long as anybody else. Vanderbilt opened the contest, reducing rates on grain and fourth-class freight from 45 cents to 40 cents from Chicago to New York. The enemy replied by making them 22½ cents to Baltimore and 25 cents to Philadelphia. The repulsed Commodore rallied again, and on the 15th of May made the rates 20 cents to New York, and a similar reduction on the west-bound freights. Scott and Garrett promptly met the charge, and made the same reduction, with the regular difference in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia. This enchanted the Commodore, and no more reductions were openly announced. But, though the official tariff remained at this figure, still it is known that much freight was moved forward by both parties at still lower rates. It became evident that if the Commodore had reduced the rates to New York to nothing. Messrs. Scott and Garrett would have followed suit by reducing their rates to the same small figure, and made up the difference for Philadelphia and Baltimore, by giving their patrons chromos or other inducements. Therefore nothing but a guerrilla warfare could be waged from then on.

Up to that time the passenger rates had been maintained, but on the 31st of May last the Commodore again took the offensive, and reduced the passenger rates, which went down rapidly from $20 from Chicago to New York to $15, and to other places in proportion. Though the fight was principally between the New York Central on one side and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads on the other, yet every other road east of Chicago was involved in the contest, and suffered even more than the principals themselves. But not alone the Eastern lines suffered severely from this terrible contest. The Western roads felt its existence almost as much. During the prevailing disastrous rates an immense amount of freight was offered, and as the Eastern roads got all the business they wanted right in this city they refused to furnish cars for freight to Western roads on the plea that they were short, though it was known that they had a large number of cars standing idle, because they did not care to carry forward too much freight, expecting an advance to take place at almost any moment. In consequence, the Western lines could transport but little through freight, and their earnings fell off to a fearful extent.

During the last two months the contestants commenced to show signs of weakness, and efforts to settle the difficulties were made. A number of meetings have since been held in New York, but the principals in this fight always failed to agree. A short time ago the roads leading east from this city, becoming restive under the heavy losses they were continually subjected to by the disastrous rates, met and decided to raise the tariff on hog products, which were coming forward very heavily at this season of the year, regardless whether the Eastern magnates liked it or not. They also threatened to charge arbitrary rates over their lines on all other kinds of freights if the war was not brought to a speedy close. As the Lake-Shore & Michigan Southern is controlled by Vanderbilt, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago by Col. Thomas Scott, it was surmised by many that this action was not taken without the consent of their principals, and that it was the prelude to a cessation of hostilities. And this supposition has proved to be correct by the action taken by the Managers of the New York Central, New York & Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads at New York yesterday. So far but meagre reports of the conference have been received, but from what can be learned it appears that the late combatants have compromised their differences. It is understood that Messrs. Scott and Garrett agreed to make the rates on exports to foreign countries the same via all the seaboard, and Vanderbilt consented to let Scott and Garrett have the same differences on local traffic to Philadelphia and Baltimore as they had before the war commenced, namely: 10 per cent to the latter and 7½ per cent to the former point.

The following new freight rates were agreed upon yesterday, and will go into effect to-morrow, Monday, Dec. 18:

From Chicago to	Fourth class, per 100 lbs.	Grain, per 100 lbs.
New York	30	30
Philadelphia	27½	27
Baltimore	26½	26
Boston	40	35

The rates from New York west will be 50 cents per 100 pounds on first class, and in other classes in proportion.

Nothing has yet been decided upon in regard to passenger rates. A meeting for the purpose of advancing these will be held to-morrow. It is not known whether the rates will be restored to the old figures or not. It is the general opinion that it would be bad policy to restore them to former figures, which were $28 from Chicago to New York. If the rate was $18 the roads would undoubtedly earn just as much, as the traffic would be so much the larger. It needs some inducements to make people travel in these dull times. It is, however, rather doubtful that the rates will be that low, and a compromise making the rate from Chicago to New York $20, and other points in proportion, will probably be effected.

From the accounts received thus far it is hard to tell who won the fight, and, just as in the Presidential contest, both sides will undoubtedly claim the victory. To an impartial observer, however, it looks as if Messrs. Scott and Garrett had gotten the best of the old Commodore, who but a month ago asserted he would never give up unless all his points were conceded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Tribune* says that late last night William H. Vanderbilt finally capitulated by signing the surrender of the New York Central and the agreement for an advance of freight and passenger rates, which the other lines have been pressing upon him, with the freight discrimination against New York unchanged.

The New York agent of the Northwestern Dispatch Freight combination over the Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and the Baltimore & Ohio Roads, yesterday received orders from the General Manager to close up the business of the corporation by Jan. 1.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *Evening Post* says: "The railroad managers signed the positive agreement this forenoon. There will be no discrimination against New York, save as regards local freights. This ends the railroad war."

On Monday next there will be a general advance in freight rates. East-bound freights from Chicago will be advanced to 30 cents per hundred on grain and flour, and to 35 cents per hundred on fourth class and provisions. West-bound freights will be advanced to 50 cents per hundred on first-class, and in the same proportion on other classes. All through competitive rates will be the same on all the lines. Our purely local rates, as between Chicago and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, Baltimore will have 10 per cent and Philadelphia about 7½ per cent less than New York. On local rates between St. Louis and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the discrimination against this city will be about 12 per centum in favor of Baltimore, and about 10 per centum in favor of Philadelphia.

Railroad men say officially, under the new arrangement, that shipments of traffic in either direction, from all competitive points in the West to points beyond the termini of the several lines, or to Europe, through Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, shall be the same in the aggregate cost to the shipper, owner, or consignee, whether the same be shipped on through bills of lading or by combined rates.

FIRES.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 16.—At 3 o'clock this morning a destructive fire took place in this city, consuming a large warehouse, five-story brick four-mill, Farmer's hotel known as the Comperet House, large frame stable, and one dwelling-house. The hotel, warehouse, mill, and dwelling-house were owned by L. P. Stapleford, of this city, whose loss on buildings, machinery, stock, etc., is about $20,000. No insurance. The stable was owned by E. H. Tompkins, of New York, was valued at $2,000, and is a total loss. No insurance. Five horses, four hogs, three wagons, and a variet, of other articles were burned up with the stable. The occupants of the hotel and dwelling house with difficulty saved their lives, and lost what little personal property they had. The warehouse contained several thousand dollars' worth of furniture, agricultural implements, household goods, etc., kept for storage, belonging to various persons, all of which was destroyed. These goods were not insured. The residence of Capt. Joseph Dickerson was damaged $1,200 worth. Insured in the Hartford Company. It is believed that one man, name unknown, perished in the fire, but his body has not been found. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time of the fire, and all was feared several blocks would be laid in ashes, but the Fire Department confined the blaze to the group of buildings in which it originated. The total loss will probably reach $28,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 23 at 3:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the upper story of No. 120 Quincy street, owned by S. M. Moore, and occupied by Simmons & Co. of "The Favorite Egg-Carrier Company." The fire originated from the boiling over of a gas-pot in the glue-heater, which the only employe present, a young girl, did her best to extinguish. The fire spread rapidly through the brown paper and pasteboard in the shop, but was easily put out by the Department with a loss of not more than $500. R. S. Mitchell, commission merchant, occupying No. 118 Quincy street, adjoining, loses about $100 by water damage.

The alarm from Box 61 at 8:30 last evening was caused by a fire at No. 32 Herndon street, a cottage owned and occupied by Charles Merce. Cause, explosion of a gasoline lamp. Damage nominal. Mr. and Mrs. Merce were both badly burned in their endeavors to extinguish the fire.

The alarm from Box 13 at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by an incipient fire under the sidewalk at Nos. 110-9 Madison street in the paper store of Bradner, Smith & Co. The flames originated from an over-heated boiler, and were easily extinguished.

AT CARROLLTON, O.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 16.—The Carrollton paper-mills at Carrollton, eight miles from Dayton, caught fire at noon to-day from a defective flue. The flames soon spread, and two large buildings, composing the mills, burned to the ground, with most of the machinery. A large stock of paper ready for shipment also burned, and four dwelling-houses opposite the mills. The total loss is estimated at $30,000, insured in the Kenton, of Kentucky; Miami Valley, Eagle, and Firemen's, of Cincinnati; National, of Wheeling, Va.; and the Dayton, of Dayton, for $30,000.

AT CAIRO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 16.—A fire on Commercial avenue, in this city, this morning, destroyed two blocks of frame buildings, valued at about $35,000. About one-third the loss was covered by insurance. The wind blew a gale, and this, combined with a lack of water and a freezing temperature, made it impossible for the Fire Department to fight it with any degree of success.

AT FARGO, D. T.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—The *Pioneer-Press'* special from Fargo, D. T., says a fire this evening destroyed eleven buildings, including the United States Land Office. The other buildings were seven stores, one restaurant, and one billiard hall. Loss not stated.

AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—The St. Charles Hotel, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The building was of wood, and an old one. The loss is $10,000; insured for $6,000.

The Boss' Autobiography.

New York Herald.

A publishing-house of this city has conceived the idea of procuring Tweed's autobiography. The head of the house has offered an intimate friend of Mr. Tweed $10,000 down if he will obtain the data from Mr. Tweed, and a sensational writer of this city is under contract to edit the work for $1,000. The publishing-house also contracts to give Mr. Tweed one-fourth of the entire receipts from the sale of the book, being about triple the usual author's copyright. There is no doubt, the publisher thinks, that such a book as this, if genuine, would sell at least 100,000 copies, which, at $3 a volume, would yield Mr. Tweed the handsome sum of $50,000, and about the same to the enterprising publishers.

REAL ESTATE.

An Increased Demand in the Loan-Market for Renewals.

Good Borrowers Accommodated at 8 Per Cent Interest.

A Valuable Business Property on Washington Street Sold.

Heavy Investments by Chicago Business-Men in City Real Estate.

Loan agents do no make so many complaints about business as do the actual real-estate dealers. There are many loans falling due about this time, and renewals are quite a prominent feature, borrowers hunting eagerly for cheaper money. Very few of this class who have failed to pay up their old loan are able to secure money at a lower rate. The demands of these parties have created quite a stir amongst loan agents. There is more inquiry for money, which will probably increase for some weeks to come, as obligations mature and borrowers find themselves unable to meet them. The loans of the past week commanded nothing lower than 8 per cent. There is a gradual stiffening in the rate of interest. The important transactions of the past week included in the tabular statement below were as follows:

West Washington street, twenty-six feet east of Sheldon street, lot with north frontage of twenty-four by 170 feet; $6,000, five years at 8 per cent to secure indebtedness.

Fifteen lots in Astor's Addition, east of North State, and north of Goethe street; $40,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Oak street, eighty-nine feet west of North State street, a lot with north frontage of fifty feet; $8,000, five years at 8 per cent.

West Jackson street, fifty feet frontage, and a rear frontage of fifty feet on Boston avenue; $5,000, three years at 10 per cent.

Wabash avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, seventy-five feet east front by 166 feet; $7,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Brewery on Twelfth street, between Johnson and Brown streets, $40,000, five years, at 8 per cent.

Madison street, 80 feet south front, and 80 feet west front on Dearborn street, leasehold interest, with buildings and improvements, $15,000, three years at 10 per cent.

The estate of H. W. Kingsbury, $65,000 gold, seven years, at 9 per cent gold interest.

Wharfing Lot 28, Original Town, to secure a credit of 800,000 marks German money.

West Jackson street, 85 feet, south front, by 138 feet, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street, $5,000, three years, at 9 per cent.

North Wells street, 82 feet east front, and 84 feet west front, on Franklin street, between Lincoln avenue and Menomonee street, $15,000, five years, at 8 per cent.

Eighteenth street, between State and Dearborn streets, 25 feet, south front, by 90 feet, $5,000, five years, at 9 per cent.

Fifth avenue, 80 feet north of the north line of Madison street, 97½ feet, west front, by 80 05-100 feet, also 42 feet, south front, on Sixteenth street, corner of Prairie avenue, $18,000, five years, at 8 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16.

	1876.		1875.	
Instruments.	*No.*	*C'sideral'n.*	*No.*	*C'sideral'n.*
Trust-deeds	121	$ 494,720	196	$ 582,619
Mortgages	34	167,280	42	96,252
Aggregate	155	$ 592,000	240	$ 678,871
Releases	133		159	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM DEC. 1 TO DEC. 16.

	1876.		1875.	
Instruments.	*No.*	*C'sideral'n.*	*No.*	*C'sideral'n.*
Trust-deeds	289	$1,381,401	409	$ 1,726,505
Mortgages	65	209,905	105	288,229
Aggregate	347	$1,590,608	604	$ 1,904,734
Releases	299		476	

SALES OF THE WEEK.

The principal transaction of the week was the purchase by Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co., of the building and lot occupied by Wilson Bros., the well-known dealears in furnishing-goods, on Washington street, near Dearborn street, next to the Commercial National Bank. The property is 40x176, and the price paid was $80,000 cash. The building is a good four-story business structure, and, with the land, was the property of Mr. Busby, the builder. This investment calls attention again to the point heretofore made and repeated by THE TRIBUNE, that it is the ablest and shrewdest of our business men who are now buying most real estate in Chicago. They are the class who do more than any other to develop a city—those who by their every move prove their confidence in themselves and this city by these purchases. Last week we recorded the purchase by Mr. Leiter of the Quinlan Block, on Clark street, opposite the Court-House, for $150,000. Running back eighteen months, we find that Messrs. Field and Leiter in the last eighteen months have invested the enormous sum of over $1,100,000 in Chicago real estate. The last has been situated in the business centre, and most of it was improved. Among the purchases of one or the other of them have been the Gossage store on State street, between Madison and Washington, the Quinlan Block on Clark street, the building on Madison street, near Franklin, occupied by Rindskopf & Barbe, the southwest corner of Clark and Madison, the corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe, the handsome property at the northeast corner of State and Madison, the corner of Franklin and Monroe, since improved by Mr. Field with the best-built and strongest business house in Chicago, and the 180 feet square at the corner of Adams and Fifth avenue. These transfers are matters of public record, but many are recapitulated here to remind investors and holders of real estate that the best merchants in Chicago think of Chicago real estate. The purchase, first recorded in THE TRIBUNE, of the old Second Church property, at the corner of Washington and State streets, by John Taylor, of New York, is a fact that points the same way as those above. Mr. Taylor is reported to have acted on the deliberate conviction that the future of Chicago real estate is much more promising than that of New York, and it is said that other New York capitalists have come to the same conclusion, and will soon follow his example in making Chicago investments.

The other transactions of the week were:

J. R. Goodman & Co. sold, west of the Stock-Yards, in the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, 38, 14, one and 75-100 acres, for packing-house purposes, to Levi B. Doud, for $8,000, all cash.

Loring A. Chase sold for Charles Cummings, to Walter B. Cottle, of New Orleans, six four-story brick dwellings on Sherman street, east front, between Harrison and Polk streets, for $50,000 total.

D. W. Eldred sold a tract in Durham's Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, 40, 13, for $13,000.

William C. Kinney sold six lots in Block 2, Pitner & Son's Addition to South Evanston, for $13,180.

George N. Archibald sold on Leavitt street, south of Jackson, east front, 75x124 feet, with dwellings, for $30,000.

F. L. Fake sold 102x197¼ feet on Haynes court, near Archer avenue, with 48x97¼ feet on Arch street adjoining, to J. E. Traver for $10,000.

Chauncey Kilmer traded 190x182 feet on South Park avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, with other property, to Monroe Saulsbury for cash and property amounting to $100,000.

Joseph Sayer sold the west 20 acres of the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 32, 42, 13, for $8,000.

F. A. Wegge sold Block 8 in his subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, 37, 14, to William C. Kinney, for $6,000.

Timothy Wright sold the southeast corner of LaSalle and North Water streets, 180x80 feet, for $83,000.

W. S. Thurber sold 61x150 feet on Ashland avenue, near Van Buren street, for $9,000.

Ira Brown sold a brick house and lot at Park Ridge to S. R. Hibbard, for $1,000; brick house and lot at same place to another party for $1,000; also ten lots at Lagrange, for all cash, to W. F. Ion, for $1,000; also, two lots at Lagrange to Robert C. Akers for $200; and lot at same place to C. M. Stokes, for $160.

ATTACHED. TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

North LaSalle st, 30 ft n of North av, e f, 10x115 ft, dated Dec. 8	$ 1,250
Ohio st, 112 ft e of North Franklin st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 18	2,000
West Washington st, n e cor of Clarkson court, s f, 47x120 ft, dated Aug. 1	3,000
Fulton st, 247 4-10 ft w of Yager st, n f, 24x137½ ft, dated Dec. 11	5,000
Fulton st, 271 4-10 ft w of Yager st, n f, 24x137½ ft, dated Dec. 11	5,000
Fulton st, 103 4-10 ft w of Yager st, n f, 24x137½ ft, dated Dec. 13	5,000
Walnut st, 50 3-10 ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 25x137½ ft, dated Dec. 13	5,000
South Dearborn st, 238 3-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 12	3,000
West Washington st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, 20 16-100x125 ft, with building, dated Dec. 13	5,500
Same as above, dated Dec. 14	5,500
Kendall st, 90 ft n e of West Taylor, s e f, 48x100 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 16	1,400
Irving place, s of Monroe st, w f, 24x 148½ ft, dated Dec. 14	4,500
West Lake st, 75 ft w of Sheldon, n f, 25 x128 ft, dated Nov. 20	3,750
West Lake st, 50 ft w of Sheldon, n f, 25x128 ft, dated March 21	5,000
The premises No. 415 West Washington st, dated Dec. 15	9,450
Church st, 295 ft n of Eugenie, w f, 25x 99½ ft, dated Oct. 31, 1874	900

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 16: City—Sales, 84; consideration, $380,011. North of city limits—Sales, 11; consideration, 12,000. South of city limits: Sales, 10; consideration, $34,750. Total sales, 65; total consideration, $438,761.

SUBDIVISIONS.

Carl Niedow's resubdivision of Lots 2 and 3, Block 2, Dalton, Ill.

Resubdivision of Sub-Block 3 of Lots 1 and 2, Block 8, Sheffield's Addition. This is a subdivision into thirty-seven lots of the irregularly-shaped piece of ground south of the Racine Road, and provides for the continuation of Marcey street to Clybourn place.

Henry Greenebaum's Subdivision of Lots 8, 9, and 10, in Block 1, in Hansbrough & Hess' Subdivision of E. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 13, dividing 150 feet east front on California avenue, into five lots, with a depth of 100 feet.

Johnson's Subdivision of Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Jameson's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 16 in Bowen's Subdivision of Lot 18, Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dividing 75 feet south front on Adams street into four lots with a depth of 186 feet, situated between Irving place and Oakley street.

SAN FRANCISCO REAL ESTATE.

The demand for real estate continues quiet, and is chiefly confined to small properties, mostly for residence purposes. Summarized, the transactions in this city for November were as follows:

	No.	*Amount.*
Deeds	297	$1,500,000
Mortgages	295	1,302,400
Releases	143	867,100

There were seventeen less deeds than in October, and $400,000 less money represented in the transactions. The total value of the deeds is about the same as for the corresponding month last year. The same is true of the releases, though the amount mortgaged is over $100,000 larger. It is worthy of note that there was twice as much money borrowed on real estate last month as was released. This is due to low rates of interest, several large sums having been put out by private capitalists and one of the banks at 8 per cent. This is the first time in over a year that the Hibernia Bank has loaned money at 8 per cent.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

FOREIGN.

THE EAST.

THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—News received from the Conference at Constantinople in high political quarters here maintains that a Russian-Turkish war is inevitable. Russia has not yet completed her preparations, and will endeavor to protract the conference until her Southern army is concentrated.

Private intelligence from St. Petersburg also states that Russia is unalterably determined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already indulged too long for European peace, but she will not enter the field until she feels able to make an irresistible assault.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Servia has signified her willingness to make proper reparation for the recent insult to the Austrian flag in the forcible detention and searching of an Austrian mail steamer.

THE GREEKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The Hellenic Minister has communicated to the Plenipotentiaries a memorandum to be submitted to the Conference stating the grievances of the Greek population of Turkey. The memorandum is couched in moderate terms friendly to the Porte.

THE TURKISH ARMAMENTS

are being vigorously pressed forward. Troops are marching to the Danubian and Asiatic frontiers, and there is great activity at the arsenals.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The *Republique Francaise* of to-day declares that the Simon Ministry is bound to satisfy the Republican demands on questions upon which the Dufaure Ministry was defeated.

DIED.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 16.—Bonnefoy Sibour, member of the French Senate, is dead.

THE ESTIMATE.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the estimates of revenue was resumed. Notwithstanding the opposition of Say, Minister of Finance, the House passed the motion by a vote of 399 against 116 suppressing the surtax on salt. Gambetta was a strong advocate of the motion. All the estimates were voted, and the Chamber adjourned to Friday next.

SPAIN.

WAR IMMINENT.

BILBAO, Dec. 16.—In consequence of the refusal of the Basque Provinces to pay the 18,500,000 reals demanded from them for the maintenance of the army of occupation, the Treasury of the Provincial Deputation was seized by Gen. Quesada's orders, when it was found empty. The resignation of the Deputation and Municipal Council is probable. Troops have been dispatched. Great excitement prevails.

GERMANY.

A COMPROMISE.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The National Liberal party has adopted a compromise with the Government respecting the Judicial bills, in regard to which a serious conflict existed between the German Parliament and Federal Council.

ITALY.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Parliamentary Committee on the Revision of the Penal Code have unanimously voted to report in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

CRIME.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The trial of the rape case of Elizabeth Rudiger against Andrew Hoag was concluded at noon yesterday, having occupied the time of the Court all the week. The jury went out at noon and returned at 4 o'clock this morning with a verdict of not guilty.

Officer Thompson, who has been absent for some days in search of one William Stubbs, charged with stealing a span of horses, buggy and harness in Missouri, returned from the latter State to-day. He caught Stubbs in Texas, brought him back to Missouri, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for six years. Stubbs belonged in Princeton.

One John Jones was brought before the Court this morning on a charge of larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to ten days in the County Jail. The theft was perpetrated at Hawsville, in Bureau County.

STEPPED OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 16.—Frank Meison, well-known to stock-breeders and dealers in Illinois and Missouri, left this city somewhat mysteriously a few days ago, and his continued absence has given rise to the belief that he has absconded with a considerable sum of money belonging to other parties. Meison was employed by the firm of Hall, Patterson & Co., of Chicago, to purchase live-stock, and recently drew on them for $7,000, in two installments, representing that he intended to make purchases at Clarence, Mo. Immediately afterward Meison went away from Quincy, and has not since been heard of by his acquaintances here. Mr. Patterson, one of the members of the firm for whom Meison acted as agent, has been in the city to investigate the matter, and expresses the belief that Meison has gone to parts unknown.

RESULTED FATALLY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—Patrick Mulligan, a member of the First Branch City Council from the Eighth Ward, died this morning from a pistol-shot wound received on Thursday morning last, during a row at a ball.

FRIDAY'S ZEPHYR.

How It Disported Roughly and Vigorously with Miscellaneous Property;

Uncovering Buildings, Uprooting Trees, and Mixing Telegraph Wires.

A Wide Area of Country Visited by the Blustering Breeze.

THE WIND BLEW.

IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Dec. 16.—A fearful storm raged over this section of the country again last night, more violent in its force than that of the 8th, but not quite so cold. The barometer fell quickly from 29 deg. 65 min. to 29 deg. 10 min., and the wind veered round from south-south-west to north-northwest. News has not yet reached here of the damage sustained in the country, but there is little doubt that hay-stacks, corn-cribs, chimneys, and roofs were wrecked in abundance. Not a single wire in the telegraph office would respond to the magic touch of the operators, and all communications in that direction were cut off, and all trains were considerably delayed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 16.—During the heavy gale that swept over this city last night, the west end of the workshop of the State Reform School blew in. The damage is about $1,000. Had the accident happened during the day, it would have occasioned the death of a number of the inmates.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—A heavy storm passed over the city and vicinity about 2 o'clock this morning, tearing off tin roofs and uprooting trees, but effecting no very serious damage.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 16.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening this locality was suddenly visited with a frightful wind storm, driving everybody indoors, and causing much fear for the safety of weak buildings. Beyond the scattering of board and wood piles, the prostration of fences, weak sheds, etc., we hear of no serious damage. A brakeman named Charles Paul, on Conductor Fuller's train, on the Western Union Road, when within about fifteen miles of Racine, about daylight this morning, was blown from the train and killed. He was an excellent young man, and much liked by all who knew him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 16.—A terrible gale visited this section last night. While an eastern-bound freight-train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was crossing the pontoon transfer bridge four cars, loaded with wheat and flour, were blown into the river. Damage, $2,000. A western-bound passenger-train on the same road was ditched near Blue River. Railroad travel is generally disorganized.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 16.—A terrible gale prevailed all night, with a light, driving snow. Roofs were blown off of a store, and church windows smashed in, and much trivial damage done. The thermometer at daylight was four below.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 16.—Last week the worst storm in years in this section was recorded, and last night another still worse fell upon us. The change in temperature during the night was fully 40 degrees, the mercury standing at 18 below zero this morning. Considerable damage was done by the wind, which blew with terrific force. The State Normal School was severely unroofed. A large force of hands are repairing the damage as far as they are able, and no interruption to the school will result.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—A terrific gale from the northwest prevailed here last night, commencing about 9 o'clock, and continued until this morning. The anemometer in the Signal Office registered 50 miles an hour at the highest velocity of the wind. Considerable damage was done in the city, the most serious yet reported being the blowing down of the spire of St. Malachi's Church.

LATER.

The damage done by the gale last night is greater than was at first supposed. A large number of houses were unroofed, and in some cases the entire buildings were blown in. St. Malachi's Church steeple, one of the highest in the city, was blown entirely off. Part of the roof of the Weddell House was blown through. George Breck, a brick building, on Woodward avenue, was blown partly down. A large number of chimneys were blown over, and shutters and signs were demolished. There are no casualties reported. The losses are not known, but probably reach $80,000.

IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEDFORD, Ont., Dec. 16.—A storm has raged here from the northwest since last night, doing great damage to shipping and wharf property. The tug Pilgrim was washed ashore near the mouth of the river, and is a total wreck. A storehouse near the dock washed away. A planing-mill owned by McCann & Sparling, close to the water's edge, is a wreck.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from the North and Northwest describe the storm of last night and to-day as being the most severe experienced for years. The cold is intense, and the snow in some places six feet deep, and the roads impassable. A violent gale has been blowing from the northwest, and considerable damage to shipping is reported from ports on Lake Ontario.

AT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—During the gale here to-day the ship J. P. Wheeler, just arrived from London, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Governor's Island. Another vessel lost a mast, and a ferryboat broke her machinery and had to be taken to her dock by tugboats.

RUNAWAY FATALITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 16.—The body of Frank Conkere, son of a well-known farmer residing near Granville, was found last evening on the road about two miles south of Peru. The team which he had been driving, and buggy, were found in a field close by. From the position and appearance of the body it is supposed the horses ran away, upsetting the rig and throwing the man out. He was aged about 25 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 16.—Alexander Morial of Summerfield, driving from here to his home in Summerfield, Monroe County, yesterday evening, was thrown from a carriage by the horse taking fright from a passing train at Lenawee Junction. He was badly injured about the head and neck, and this morning died at the residence of S. B. Mann, where he had been taken.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 16.—About 11 o'clock last night Alphonzo Stacy, associated with his brother in conducting the Tecumseh *Herald*, bade good-by to his sister, and proceeded to jump from the platform of a train as the cars were moving out of that station. In the darkness he mistook his location, struck against a water-tank, and was dashed back under the cars. Both legs were crushed and arm broken, and the head, face, and body terribly injured. He lived a few hours, being found some time after sitting against the tank exposed to the fury of one of the most pitiless nights ever known. His father, Judge Stacy, who conducts a law-office here, was telegraphed for, and went up with a surgeon on a special train, but too late to see his son alive.

TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 16.—W. H. Cooper, well known throughout the theatrical world as the writer of the play entitled "Jack the Giant-Killer," as played by Harry Deakin's Comic Opera Company, died in this city at 2 o'clock this morning under the following circumstances:

He had been suffering from a felon and a gathering in his hand. Dr. Hawser gave him laudanum to put on the thumb to ease the pain. He took it internally for some cause or other, and died within a few hours.

A renowned clergyman lately preached rather a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped in his sermon, and said, "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass out."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed about $23,000 worth of city certificates.

The Health Department yesterday issued a permit for the burial of a woman who had reached the unusual age of 94 years.

The Comptroller will begin to-morrow the payment of the January interest on city bonds. Payments will be made at the Treasurer's office.

John Taylor yesterday took out a permit to build a five-story and basement stone-front store, 97x 163 feet, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street.

The Department of Public Works yesterday

The Tribune.

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33.	GEORGE L. THEATCHER.
35.	NIGHT EDITOR.
36.	CITY EDITOR.

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 208, A. F. and A. M.—The Annual Communication of this Lodge for election of officers, payment of dues, and the transaction of other important business, will be held at hall, 72 and 74 Monroe-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 23. All members are urgently requested to be present. By order of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Sec.

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 311, A. F. and A. M.—Annual Communication Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for the election of officers and payment of dues. Every member is urgently requested to be present. Business to be attended to at 7:30 o'clock sharp. JOHN P. MOHR, W. M.
LOUIS S. CHARLETTE, Sec.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. and A. M.—The twentieth annual communication will be held on Thursday evening next, Dec. 21, at 7:30, for the election of officers, payment of dues, and other important business. Per order of
GEORGE F. SINCLAIR, W. M.
GEORGE K. HAZLITT, Sec.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Asylum, Sir Knights! Stated Conclave on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 19, at Asylum, 74 and 76 Monroe-st., for the transaction of business. All Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, NO. 643, A. F. and A. M.—The annual communication for payment of dues, election of officers, and the transaction of other important business, takes place at 280 Milwaukee-av., Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7:30 sharp. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.
T. A. B. NORRIS, Sec.

APOLLO LODGE, No. 642, A. F. and A. M.—By order of the W. M., notice is hereby given to all members that the annual communication of said lodge will be held on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 21, for the election of officers and payment of dues.
THOMAS J. WELLS, Sec.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 506, A. F. and A. M.—Stated communication will be held at their hall, corner Halsted and Hanford-sts., Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of W. M.
A. G. LUNDBURG, Sec.

RICHARD COLE LODGE, No. 667, A. F. and A. M.—Regular annual communication Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, Hall 770 Archer-av. Election of officers and payment of dues. A full attendance of members is requested. By order of the W. M.
JOHN STORY, Sec.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons.—There will be a Regular Assembly on Thursday evening next. Work on the 14th Degree. By order of
E. P. HALL, T. P. G. M.
ED. GOODALE, Gr. Sec.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights! Annual Conclave Monday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30, for the election of officers and payment of dues. By order of
JOHN McLAREN, Em. Com.
CHARLES J. TROWBRIDGE, Recorder.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 158, O. E. S.—Annual communication, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, for election of officers for ensuing Masonic year. Full attendance desired. By order of the W. M.
EVA McHUGH, Sec.

PLEIADES LODGE, No. 478, A. F. and A. M.—Annual communication Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers, payment of dues, and other important business. Full membership requested. Per order W. M.
E. F. NEWELL, Sec.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 72 Monroe-st. Special Convocation Monday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, for installation of officers elect. Members and visitors fraternally invited to attend. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

HOME LODGE, No. 566, A. F. and A. M.—Annual communication at 194 Twenty-second-st., Dec. 22 (Friday) for payment of dues and election of officers. By order of W. M.
R. Z. HERRICK, Sec.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ranged from 92¾ to 92¾.

Our cable dispatches this morning indicate that the Spanish troubles over the Basque Provinces are about to culminate in serious complications. The provinces having stoutly refused to pay the indemnity demanded by Spain for the maintenance of the army of occupation, the provincial treasury was seized, only to be found empty, and now the Spanish are sending reinforcements to the army of occupation.

The rascally individual who, two months since, personated "the Rev. Dr. DIXON" for the nonce, the better to convince the public that old Commodore VANDERBILT had gone to his last account, has been discovered and arrested in the person of one E. A. CONDIT, a curbstone broker in New York. CONDIT will be likely, in his cave of gloom, to wish that he himself were dead before the law has satisfied itself on his account.

The unusually large number of fire-alarms during the past two days, with the extreme cold and prevailing winds, should induce every shop-keeper, manufacturer, and householder to exercise extraordinary vigilance in regard to the common danger. The necessities for increased fires in stoves and furnaces carry with them a necessity for increased caution. The excellent condition of our water system, the efficiency of the Fire Marshal, as amply demonstrated at the Friday night fire, and the admirable working drill of the Department, should allay all needless apprehension when a fire actually breaks out, but should not tempt any one to abate individual caution. The police should be especially instructed to be wary, quick, and energetic in the matter of fires at this season of the year.

What is involved in the question referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House upon the refusal of President ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to deliver to the Louisiana Election Committee the dispatches demanded, is simply the question of the right of the citizen to be protected against unwarrantable seizure of his papers. If the dispatches of Mr. CHANDLER can be seized, then those of any other citizen may also be seized, and there is an end of the inviolability of private correspondence, so far as telegraphic correspondence is concerned, which right is one of those that has been most stoutly maintained from the Colonial times until now. That Mr. CHANDLER has been such an innocent as to send South over the wires to be read in every office through which they passed messages that wouldn't bear publicity is preposterous. Somewhere along the line there would inevitably be a leak, as he doubtless knows too well to hazard the possibility of it, where the messages would or could be read in a number of Southern offices.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Mess pork closed 15c per bbl lower, at $16.45 for December and $16.55@16.57½ for January. Lard closed 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $10.25@10.27½ cash and $10.32½@10.35 for January. Meats were steady, at 6c for new shoulders, boxed, 8½c for do short-ribs, and 8½c for do short-clears. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.18½ for December and $1.18½ for January. Corn closed ½@¾c lower, at 45½c for December and 44½c for January. Oats closed ½c lower, at 33½c cash and 33½c for January. Rye closed ½c lower, at 70½c. Barley closed 2c higher, at 66½c cash and 67c for January. Hogs were firmer on heavy, at $5.65@6.00 per 100 lbs. Cattle were quiet and easy, at $2.50@5.00. Sheep were dull, at $3.00@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Now that the MOODY meetings are finished, there can be no harm in informing the managers of those meetings that they have done a grievous wrong in not taking steps to protect the public against robbery. It is safe to say that nearly a thousand pocket-books have been stolen from the crowds who have attended upon Mr. MOODY'S services, and these robberies have been committed not only in the open meetings at the Tabernacle and in Farwell Hall, but even in the inquiry-rooms, where female pickpockets have swarmed for purposes of theft while professing anxiety about their souls. Hats, caps, canes, umbrellas, watches, everything movable, have been carried off by these plunderers, and no steps have been taken to protect the victims. The Devil, in the shape of thieves, has reaped a rich harvest from the saints and inquirers. If the managers had placed upon the walls, pillars, and doors, and in every conspicuous place, the warning, "Beware of pickpockets," much of this wholesale robbery might have been prevented. Should we ever have a recurrence of these meetings, it is to be hoped that the anxiety of the managers will not be confined to souls, but that they will also look after the welfare of the pockets of both sinners and saints.

The city was never before so full of representatives of the criminal class as now. They have swarmed in here by hundreds and thousands to find a shelter for the winter, and to live upon charity or depredation, as it may be most convenient for them. The boldest of them subsist by burglary and highway-robbery; others by shoplifting and petty stealing, and still others by picking pockets in theatres, concert-halls, churches, street-cars, and wherever there is a crowd. The city is also full of stout, able-bodied, and lazy tramps prowling around houses ostensibly in quest of food and clothes, but in reality seeking opportunities to plunder. Some steps should be taken to rid the city of them. One of the first duties of the Mayor and his police and the Sheriff and his idle Deputies should be the prompt arrest of all such characters under the Vagrant law. It is cheaper to keep them in the Bridewell, at 15 or 20 cents a day, than to leave them free to prey on the community. A vigorous campaign should be instituted immediately. The Bridewell can accommodate at least 500 of them and the County Jail 200 more, besides what can be put in the Poor-House. The Vagrant laws should be severely applied; and, if they are insufficient to prevent the operations of these pests, then let the City-Attorney prepare a bill strengthening them and send it to the Legislature, so that the city may be rid of these birds of prey, housekeepers feel secure, and citizens be able to travel the streets at night without pistols and clubs for their protection.

The rumors that have been in circulation for some days lead us, though unwillingly, to credit the statement made in the dispatches this morning that VANDERBILT has finally capitulated, and has entered into an agreement with SCOTT and GARRETT for an advance in freight and passenger rates. The advance in rates is in itself not so unexpected or so much to be regretted, because a long term of cutthroat policy would have reacted unfavorably on business interests; but it is the likelihood that VANDERBILT has acceded to the demands of his competitors, that there shall be a uniform mileage rate, which is serious. Such a concession will be disastrous to the New York Central, as it was during the existence of the pool a year ago, and will probably result in renewed discrimination against Chicago and New York. The late report of the New York Central shows that there was no necessity for making this fatal concession. Though the gross earnings of the year showed a decrease of $980,000, the running expenses showed a decrease of $1,137,000, and the net earnings were actually larger during the year, notwithstanding the war, than they were the previous year when the pool was in existence. This proves that VANDERBILT can better afford to continue the fight than to compromise on the SCOTT and GARRETT basis of a mileage rate, which will always give their roads (being shorter) an advantage to which they are not entitled on various accounts. The Central was in a condition to hold out for a recognition of a uniform through rate to the seaboard, and it must come sooner or later.

No greater mistake is made in the dispensation of charity than a diffusion of effort, which results generally in the enlargement of expenses without any compensatory enlargement of benefits. Given two institutions of a similar character in the same community, and it is safe to say that the money contributed for the support of the two, with separate buildings, management, and officers, would extend the same benefits to one-third more people if the efforts were united. An instance of this is to be found in the two hospitals for women and children in Chicago. The senior of these two institutions, located on the corner of Paulina and Adams streets, has been open and doing an excellent and practical work for many years. The last report shows that there were at the time thirty-four inmates; yet the same report shows an indebtedness of $700, and only $50 in the Treasury. This condition would not be, probably, if it had not been that another women's and children's hospital was established a year or two ago, which appeals for its share of contributions, but, so far as we can learn, covers a much more limited field of usefulness. It would be well if a consolidation could be brought about, which would lessen the expenses, and probably relieve just as many suffering people. Meanwhile, the appeal of the West Side hospital should not be addressed to unwilling ears. Contributions sent to Mr. GILBERT HUBBARD or Mr. JOHN CREGAR, of CREGAR, ADAMS & Co., will enable it to continue its work of mercy, the most beneficent part of which is giving excellent care and the best of medical attendance to women in confinement and young infants, who would suffer frightfully at this season of the year if abandoned to their own poverty.

CHICAGO IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Citizens' Association have invited the members-elect to the State Legislature from this county to meet at an early day next week to consider the several subjects of local interest calling for legislative action during this winter. This meeting is highly desirable, and we have no doubt that every member of the delegation is prepared to co-operate with the Citizens' Association heartily in any measure to promote the public interest. It is not to be expected that there will be uniformity of opinion as to the measures proposed, but such uniformity can be best promoted by a free interchange of opinions, not only as to the end sought, but as to the means appropriate to that end. Some of the subjects on which legislation is proposed may be thus stated:

1. Modifications of the Revenue law. That law is in several particulars inapplicable to the collection of city taxes, but may readily be adapted to that end. Under past laws there has been a lamentable legal inability to collect taxes levied to cover appropriations made, and which appropriations have been expended. While the law has required the expenditure to be made, the law has failed to enable the city to collect the revenue. The result is a large deficiency between expenditures and revenue, which deficiency is represented by a character of debt of doubtful validity, but which is sustained by public opinion. At the same time, the law prohibits the city from borrowing any money with which to redeem that paper. It stands, therefore, in the shape of a mass of overdue, protested paper, bearing interest, payable only out of the proceeds of back taxes, which taxes the city is powerless to collect. The whole deficiency of the city is more than covered by the taxes which have not been paid. There is no question as to the merits of these taxes; the objection to them was purely technical. The owners of the property know that the tax is equitable, and they know that it must forever remain a cloud upon the property; but they stand behind the acknowledged inability of the city to proceed under a defective law to collect the same. Other cities in the State are under the like embarrassment. What Chicago needs is such an amendment or addition to the law as will enable the city to have these old and unpaid taxes reassessed upon the property and collected the same as current taxes. Under this same general head of amending the Revenue laws, some provision must be made to protect the cities of the State against a recurrence of these losses of annual revenue and paralysis of the functions of local government. What the cities want is, not the power to borrow, but the power to collect, their lawful revenue, leaving no legal excuse and no necessity for borrowing a dollar. Another amendment is, some provision of law that will enable cities—and for that matter the counties and the State—to obtain their revenue by the sale of the delinquent property, —these sales to be made under such amended regulations and terms as will afford a legal protection to those who at such sales may advance the amount of the taxes to the Municipal Government. Those who thus come to the rescue of the public should at least have a legal lien for their money until paid. It is probable, also, that in modifying the law it may be found convenient to simplify and reduce the vast system of bookkeeping which now overwhelms the tax system with such heavy cost, and without any practical benefit to the public or to the property-owner. The present system of giving "notice" to the property-owner is absurd, fallacious, and costly. Each property-owner pays a heavy tax for a notice which not one in ten thousand ever receives, or from which, when he receives it, he obtains any information which he did not possess before. The present "notice" system is a mere trap for litigation, when in fact and law there ought to be no more litigation concerning the collection of taxes than there is under a lease for the collection of rents.

2. The City of Chicago wants some amendment to the laws for the better execution of that part of the Constitution providing for a County Government. This is no party movement; in a party sense each side will have equal advantage, and each side be benefited by being compelled to select the best class of citizens for the office of County Commissioner. What is wanted is a return to the original plan of electing all the Commissioners by general ticket, the voters in the city having a voice in selecting the Commissioners in the country towns, and those in the country towns voting for the city Commissioners. In such an arrangement, the chances are that the best men on both tickets will always be elected.

3. A third measure of remedial legislation is required to protect the public in cases of condemnation of private property for public uses. At present the apportionment of damages and the apportionment of benefits are made by different proceedings, and it is possible that at any time the award for damages may so exceed that for benefits the city will be seriously involved in debt. It is true the Courts have decided that the city may at any time abandon the proceedings and begin over again; but this is not sufficient. The benefits and the damages should in every case offset each other, and this can only be done by having the two sides of the account stated by the same Court and jury at the same time. An act of this kind is a matter of necessity for the protection of the public interests.

The City of Chicago is now incorporated under the General Act of 1872. That act was not intended to apply in all respects to a city of the magnitude and varied business interests of Chicago. It is not possible, even if it were desirable, to have a new incorporation act; but the present general law needs revision in certain particulars, which revision, while not impairing the general character of the law, will promote its adaptability to the greater wants and requirements of a government for this city. It is possible that legislation to meet these defects in our charter may be considered necessary, and, like all the other legislation designed for the relief of the city, should be well considered, well explained, and understood, and, if possible, made acceptable and unobjectionable in a full conference between the citizens, the legal authorities of the city, and the members of the Legislature. If the members of the General Assembly from this county shall be agreed among themselves, and shall go to Springfield united in support of common measures for the relief of the city, they will have no difficulty in obtaining the substantial relief which the city needs. Hence, it is to be hoped they will attend the conferences, and, if possible, before January, agree on what is wanted and on the form of the laws required to accomplish the end sought.

THE BEGINNING OF THE OUTCOME.

The most significant feature of the situation is the improved tone of the leading Southern Congressmen and newspapers in regard to the Presidency. HEWITT, TILDEN'S Chairman of the Democratic Committee, announced the revolutionary programme concocted in New York with evidently full assurance that, as it was TILDEN'S programme, it would be adopted without dissent by the entire Democracy of the country, more especially by the entire Southern Democracy, which, as of course, was relied upon to stand all the hard knocks that might be received in the attempt to bulldoze the Presidency. Upon the like assumption, those ferocious blood-tub journals that want somebody at a distance to go in and get killed, the St. Louis *Times*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, and others of that ilk, set about firing the Democratic heart, more especially the Southern Democratic heart. In like manner and for like purpose our own SPRINGER, of the Springfield District,—one of the meekest and mildest-mannered of men, by the way, with no stomach for gore,—talked in dreadfully-bloodthirsty fashion, leaving no alternative but TILDEN and the post-offices or fight.

But now the South is heard from; and the voice of the South is not for "wah"; and it is now clear that the sentiment of the South is opposed to any revolutionary movement, and that the Southern members of Congress do not propose to hazard anything that might lead to fight for the sake of seating TILDEN in the Presidential chair, though they did vote for him. It is not alone—as BEN HILL sharply reminded the Northern Democratic conspirators—that Southern Democrats have already, once for all, learned to their cost what comes of listening to Northern Democratic "wah"-talk. It is that, upon a close, careful scrutiny of the situation, the Southern leaders perceive they have nothing to gain for the South—and they are not in humor to go to war about the post-offices—by seating TILDEN. They foresee that his Administration, were he seated, would, at every step in dealing with the Southern question, encounter the jealous apprehension of the North, which, inevitably, would shortly unite against any measures such as the South would propose. They are coming to the conclusion that HAYES is the better man for the South to have in the White House. They know that his position gives assurance of his power, as President, to carry out the liberal policy in dealing with the South to which his public utterances have committed him. They are aware that the three million votes cast for him in the North represent a supremacy in the North very much greater than their numerical majority would indicate. The three million HAYES votes at the North represent, not the riff-raff of the cities, without which TILDEN could not have secured an Electoral vote of the North, but the vested interests, the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures and enterprise generally, the brain and the brawn of the Northern States.

Sagacious Southern leaders like BEN HILL know, too, that that part of the TILDEN vote of most consequence in the North—that part which represents most intelligence and most influence—was cast by dissatisfied Republicans under protest, and that inevitably that influential element will shortly find its way again into the Republican party. This element would certainly quickly desert TILDEN were he inaugurated,—in fact, has already almost wholly deserted him,—and would cast its weight against his Administration. It would, too, inevitably gravitate to the support of HAYES' Administration. To sum up, the Administration of TILDEN could not escape the weakness that comes of lack of the support of the controlling elements, of lack of morale, of lack of coherent, practicable, well-defined programme. Besides, it would encounter popular distrust throughout the entire North to a degree most embarrassing. The Southern leaders—who are not the irreconcilable lunatics of the State's rights school, but live men of capacity—recognize the hopelessness of looking to such an Administration as would be TILDEN'S for the change they ask. It is not a question of post-offices and custom-houses. They perceive their opportunity to establish a better understanding with the real North, not the bummers and ward politicians who clamor for gore and who must be rated lower than the "nigger," since their votes are ever for sale, but the intelligence, enterprise, and vested interests that direct public opinion. These the Southern leaders do not propose to league against them for the sake of capturing the post-offices. They have settled that they are not going to fight for the post-offices. Nor are they going to embark in any bulldozing on account of the aforesaid post-offices. They are ready to admit that they were defeated, and from present indications, unless some extraordinary revolution occurs, they will adopt the wise policy of abandoning the TILDEN cause, leaving the revolutionary conspirators who are breathing slaughter to offer themselves as live material to be transformed into corpses when the gore flows.

MOODY AND THE MAGDALENS.

Brother MOODY'S campaign against the world, the flesh, and the devil, which is now at an end, so far as Chicago is concerned, has been characterized by peculiarly systematic work. He commenced operations with a general assault all along the line upon apathetic church members, slinking backsliders, and pious do-nothings,—men and women who were in arrears for their pew-rents, sleepy in church, oblivious of sewing-societies, forgetful of prayer-meetings, and drifting easily along the edge of the channel that flows into sin. He stirred up this class with his sharpest arrows, aroused lethargic preachers, woke up sleepy churches, made it lively for the careless backsliders, and quickly brought back the fugitives to a realization of their duties. Having thus strengthened the weak spots in his own lines, he commenced a series of assaults upon the hardened sinners, —upon sinners in general and sinners in particular, directing the main assault against metropolitan sinners in person, and sending out skirmishing parties under his trusty lieutenants to attack the rural ones. He conquered first the hardened church-singers and depraved organists, and banished opera, and vocal flourishes, and syllabubs from the choir-lofts, substituting therefor the good old Pennyroyal in all its savory sanctity. He then swooped down upon the Board of Trade, smashed the pork and corn corners, warned the speculators, demoralized the scalpers, and showed the impenitent gamblers in grain the wickedness of their ways. He collected the young men together and snatched many a one from the temptations that beset the feet of giddy youth. He collected the young women together, and, with most persuasive words, scattered their fineries, feathers, and furbelows, their chignons, panniers, and trousseaus, their airy vanities and delightful frivolities, to the winds, as he convinced them of the realities of life and death, of things temporal and things to come, and so wound himself into their confidence and good graces that he became as much the burden of their talk as the last new sensational novel, the latest style of hat, or that dreadful secret in the FITZBOODLE family. Then he commenced upon the drunkards, tipplers, and guzzlers, with such good results that many forsook their cups, and hardened old topers swore off on sour mash, and young men dwelling on the edge of rosy or golden danger fled from it to the safety of that innocuous fluid over which the man at the Crib rules in solitary grandeur.

These successive attacks required much time, since sinners do not yield willingly. The campaign was drawing to a close, and there was yet one class whom he had not reached, and whom, perhaps, with instinctive delicacy, or with a feeling of hopeless inability, he did not intend to reach. It was the Magdalens. They reminded him, however, of his neglect in frequent letters, some of them sorrowful, some of them sharp and pungent. The great evangelist devoted himself to the work. He gave it his best thought and all his energies. His address upon the occasion was a model. It was earnest, tender, and yet strong. It was perhaps the most effective appeal he made during his stay, and yet it is impossible to read it without the feeling that the evangelist himself felt the hopelessness of the work he was doing and the difficulty of the problem he was striving to solve. Whatever may have been his success in other directions, here was a sin against which his sharpest lances were shivered. So far as restoring them to society is concerned, many believe that it might just as well be preached to the sands of the desert or the ice-floes of the Arctics, admirable as it was in manner and texture. The unpardonable sin of all the ages, the misfortune of universal humanity, the crowning sorrow of womanhood, is not to be wiped out by a sermon, and the fallen restored to her home and friends like prodigal sons. Had it been possible, it would have been done thousands of years ago. The utter despair of this problem is that, when once a flower drops out of the great bouquet of womanhood, soiled and withered, no hand can place it back there. Between the purity and impurity, the virtue and prostitution, of womanhood there is an impassable barrier. The Magdalen is never to be taken back and forgiven of woman. She may get into Heaven, but not into "good society." Against this unforgiveness of purity is arrayed the resentment of impurity, and between these two the conflict will be waged to the end of time that has been waged since the beginning. The daughter of virtue will never cease to draw her robes about her lest they come in contact with the daughter of shame, and the daughter of shame will never cease to hate the other with that intensity that grows out of recklessness and despair. It does not add to the probabilities of helping this unfortunate class that, upon the spur of Mr. MOODY'S sermon, there are plenty of visionaries, speculators, and philanthropists, with their heads full of projects for new institutions wherein they may make a living as matrons, masters, agents, and collectors of subscriptions to be spent mainly upon themselves. There is no need of additional reformatories for abandoned women. The city is already full of half-starved charities. The Protestants now have an Erring Woman's Refuge, and the Catholics have their House of the Good Shepherd, which are open at all times for the reception of prostitutes desiring to reform, where they can have good treatment and shelter, and find that home which is shut out from them in "society." Instead of multiplying institutions of this sort, and at the same time multiplying expenses, these philanthropists, if they are honest, would do well to find funds and fill up the two to which we have alluded. In these institutions the unfortunate will find kind treatment, food, shelter, and work. Beyond this there is little hope of solving the problem of their restoration to society; and in view of this the letters of the Magdalens to Brother MOODY seem like a bitter irony and despairing protest against the injustice of their sex. Virtuous women will help to support them when they quit their lives of shame; but there is no earthly power or influence strong enough to induce the pure to receive back to their society and firesides the impure, and no good is accomplished by upbraiding them for their refusal.

THE PRIMA-FACIE CASE

The sober judgment of the patriotic citizens of this country is to the effect that the Electoral vote must be counted as it has been returned, without any reference to allegations of fraud on either side. In the absence of any compromise, this is the only constitutional method of proceeding. No other can be adopted which will not open up opportunities for further frauds, and set a precedent that will lead to an abandonment of all the safeguards of popular government. We have been impressed particularly with the conviction that this opinion has taken hold of conservative people everywhere, by the current issue of the *Nation*, which is devoted almost entirely to a consideration of the Presidential question. No Democratic journal in the country has been more violent than the *Nation* in the denunciation of what may be called the Returning Board system. It has no confidence in the personal honesty of these Boards, condemns the theory on which they exist, and believes one wrong cannot be righted by another; but it can find no authority for Congress going behind the returns, and concludes:

But the time to punish whatever underhand dealing there has been is in 1880. It seems to us that the only sound course now is to stop quibbling and chopping logic, to accept the Southern figures, however bedevilled, and inaugurate HAYES in the interest of peace and quiet, and for the better preservation of constitutional forms. Any other course is Mexican.

Further than this, the *Nation* recapitulates in another article the evidences that the clear intention of the Constitution is that the President of the Senate shall simply perform the ministerial duty of counting the Electoral vote, and that the two Houses are present, not in their legislative capacity, but simply as spectators or witnesses. There is a notable absence both in the constitutional amendment and in the original article on the election of the Executive of any authority for Congress or either branch thereof to take any part in the count; and that this omission was not accidental, but deliberate, is claimed by the fact that the "Committee of Detail" in the Constitutional Convention reported as a part of the scheme that "Congress may determine the time of choosing and assembling the Electors, *and the manner of certifying and transmitting their votes.*" This provision was rejected by the Constitutional Convention, and the action is the strongest argument we have seen that the framers of the Constitution intended to exclude Congress from every possible interference with the election of the President, and to render it impossible for that body, having the reversionary right to choose a President, to become the agent for defeating an election by the people.

The case as it now stands is this: Mr. HAYES has 185 votes certified and directed to the President of the Senate. That officer will open the returns, verify the certificates, and declare the result. All constitutional procedure ends with this. Any further action will be revolutionary, and can only be sustained by resort to violence. Are the Democrats of to-day prepared to undertake the responsibility for revolution? Do they understand what it means? It will not stop at the withdrawal of the House of Representatives. It will not stop at the declaration of the House that it will not recognize the Electoral votes of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. It will not *stop* at the declaration of the House that there has been a failure to elect. It will not stop at a pretended election of Mr. TILDEN by the House. It will not stop at a pretended inauguration of Mr. TILDEN under color of such fraudulent election. Every step taken will be an advance toward revolution, anarchy, and civil war. Every movement will hold out a new encouragement to the desperate office-seekers, who will gather boldness from familiarity with seeing the law overridden. Every additional act outside of law will render the retreat to the forms of law the more difficult. Every advance in the revolutionary project will rally new adventurers and schemers who, with false ambition and the villainous hope of personal gain, will push the party leaders nearer and nearer the precipice, till the plunge into the abyss of civil war will be sudden and inevitable. Revolutions do not go backward. The men who to-day talk of interference with the count of the Electoral vote may not all appreciate or understand it, but they are sounding the alarms of civil war as surely and as loudly as if they marched through the streets of our cities with fife and drum beating up recruits for TILDEN'S army.

It is time to call the halt on the Democratic revolutionists, as the *Nation* has done. The people of this country want no civil war, and least of all a war that shall be, not like the last one,—section against section,—but neighbor against neighbor; not a war where one army marches into the territory of a united foe, but one in which the gun and the fire-brand will be employed in every State, and every city, and every town, and every quiet little hamlet, in the whole length and breadth of the land. That is the signal-light of danger which stands at the end of the road where the finger-post points to revolution. That is the logical result of any movement to determine the result of the Presidential election outside the forms of law. If these forms are wrong, if the constitutional provision is defective, if the Returning Board system is out of harmony with the spirit of our Government, the people have it in their own power to correct the evils in a lawful way. If it is a fact that Mr. TILDEN has been defrauded out of his election by the Returning Boards of certain Southern States, that fact will become patent enough within the next four years, and react upon the Republican party, however little the party or its leaders may have been to blame for it. Let the Democrats who have the peace and welfare of the country at heart refer their people to the election of 1824, when JACKSON received one-third more popular votes than ADAMS received,—a much larger popular majority relatively than can be claimed for TILDEN now,—but acquiesced in the election of ADAMS according to the forms of law. JACKSON was rewarded subsequently by two terms of the Presidency and the dictation of his successor, and it was thirty years before the Democratic party was displaced from the power which its conservatism brought it. The vindication of right and punishment of wrong may be safely intrusted to the American people acting deliberately and lawfully; but no party that goes outside of the law and thus sows the wind of revolution can expect to reap anything but the whirlwind; nor can that party which keeps within the pale of the law be expected to stand aside and slink away because revolution is threatened.

The New York *Herald* very properly calls ABE HEWITT'S late "bob-tail address," which ZACK CHANDLER so promptly tramped out, bombast and falsehood. It laughs at the impudence of the assumption that the two Houses of Congress have nothing to do on the 14th of February next except to meet in joint convention and declare TILDEN and HENDRICKS elected. The *Herald* sarcastically adds:

Of course, President TILDEN will be gratified at his happy settlement of the Presidential difficulty, and he cannot in fairness do less than confer Cabinet offices, Custom-Houses, and other enviable honors upon the gentlemen who have brought about this result. There may be some trifling obstacles in the way of their advancement. It is true; the two Houses of Congress, in giving "effect to the will of the people," etc., etc., may find some other result, for instance, than that reached by the Democratic Committee. There is a gentleman at Utica, the inmate of a public institution, who regards himself as the Emperor of China, and issues edicts by the score; but we have never heard that he enjoys the revenues of the Celestial Kingdom.

Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, looks approvingly at the new movement in the South. He thinks it should be encouraged and not repelled by Northern Republicans, and that the latter should meet the moderate and conservative men of the South half-way. Already "They have extinguished the foolish project of impeachment; they do not join in the hot-headed talk of the Tildenites, nor in TILDEN'S plan of keeping the country in a broil for four years by a continued struggle for the seat of the President, —a sort of Mexican guerrilla war by motions, writs of ejectment, and chancery proceedings." Gen. HAWLEY says of Mr. BEN HILL, of Georgia:

He was an old-fashioned Whig, and it is an open secret that if circumstance had favored he would have been perfectly willing to join his old associates in Congress rather than enter the ranks of the opposition to the Government. He represents a large portion of the Southern people who were never in Democratic ranks before the War, and who act reluctantly with the WOODS, COXES, TILDENS, and MORRISSEYS. It is also well known that it has always been the policy of SCHURZ, BRISTOW, Gen. HARLAN, HAYES, and other Republican leaders, to open wide the Republican door to this Southern element, and to attach to the progressive party in the North the progressive party in the South. That this would be the first result of the election of HAYES we have never doubted, and we see in present indications a decided promise of it. Such men as STEPHENS, HILL, LAMAR, and JOE JOHNSTON, exhibit signs of a willingness to enter upon a new line of policy. Gen. JOHNSTON has petitioned for the removal of his political disabilities. He and men like him will speedily come to the front in Southern affairs and in the Federal Administration, and we cannot doubt that a new era of confidence will begin. We expect to see a due proportion of these men in the Cabinet, and, as a result, the political division of the Southern States on some other than a race or a sectional line. Of course, also, changes will result in the North; the Democrats may carry States that they do not now carry, but this will be of no consequence; even the election of a Democratic President would be a misfortune to be borne without fear of serious evil if it came about by an unsectional vote. This readjustment of parties will take place under Gov. HAYES. Hope of it would be defeated by the choice of Gov. TILDEN. He should have a cast-iron strait-jacket put over the South. There would not be a chance for the Liberal party to show itself anywhere South; to keep that solid, and to rule the nation by that and the votes of the larger cities of the North, with their foreign Celtic population, is the unstatesmanlike, partisan, Democratic programme.

We are at the parting of the ways. The inauguration of HAYES will open a new and liberal policy. The inauguration of TILDEN would perpetuate the present sectional condition of affairs, the present reign of lawless men at the South, and, by degrading, instead of educating the freedmen, prepare the way for disasters in the future.

A good many of the progressive ladies of this country who are in favor of the enlargement of the facilities for divorce and remarriage in several of the States will probably be surprised to learn that there isn't any such thing as a divorce recognized under the laws of France which permits of remarriage. This is one of the influences exerted by the Roman Catholic Church which the French radicals have not yet succeeded in removing. We do not know that there is any connection between this circumstance and the immorality supposed to prevail in France. We are inclined to think not. Probably the immoral classes of Paris would be just as immoral if divorce were made easy; and, as to the other provinces, there is reason to believe that the French domestic life is as regular and happy there as elsewhere. The law provides for a separation for a variety of causes, much the same as warrant a divorce among us; and, in 1874, there were nearly 3,000 such suits in the French courts, about nine-tenths of which found a favorable hearing. But the French law, perhaps not unphilosophically, forbids a second trial of matrimony to those who have not been able to bear one.

The New York *Sun* never misses an opportunity to hit JAY GOULD a lick, especially if it can at the same time give the New York *Tribune* a punch under the fifth rib. This is one of its last slaps at both:

JAY GOULD'S ownership of a controlling interest of the *Tribune* has been as damaging to it fiscally as it has morally. Since he secured the control of its stock, the paper has not paid one cent in dividends to the stockholders. On the contrary, it has steadily accumulated debt, and such of the property as there is left substantially belongs to him alone. The *Tribune* was once worth perhaps a million of dollars. The stock not held by JAY GOULD, and which was once worth toward half a million, isn't now worth more than the price of the certificates for old paper. That half a million is all swept away. The big building is covered with liens which represent at least its value. The business, so far from making money, has been losing it, and the prospects are as dark now as they were when they were at the darkest.

The *Sun*, we think, exaggerates in some of these details.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—If a candidate receives a greater number of votes for an office to

duties of the ministry. He is still pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church at Henry, Ill., and one of his parishioners writes that he has no thought of retiring from that position.

The enthusiastic advocates of polo in New York propose to organize a new cavalry regiment out of their own members. Then the frightful blast of spring blows in their ears, then—and then only—will they imitate the action of the tiger.

Complaint is made of the employment by reputable members of the Baltimore bar of "runners," whose business it is to instigate litigation and share the profits of it. A movement is on foot to form a Bar Association, whose first care it will be to reform this practice.

The performance of the Chestnut Street (Philadelphia) Company for the benefit of the Brooklyn sufferers netted the handsome sum of $1,367.56,—a somewhat different result from that obtained at Beverly's Theatre, in this city, where the receipts above actual expenses were not visible to the naked eye.

M. Cernuschi, the advocate of a bi-metallic currency, was not able to speak at the Adam Smith banquet, because his acquaintance with English was too limited. He is described as "a tall, dark, impressive person, reminding one of Frederick Douglass as he looked in the days before the War."

The Comte de Paris now confesses that he was in error in charging Gen. Patterson with having let Johnson slip away before him from Winchester without becoming aware of the fact. Official copies of telegrams sent by Gen. Patterson to Gen. Scott show that the former was in no respect to blame for the failure of the Shenandoah campaign.

Judge Giddings, of the Fourteenth Michigan District, whose death has just been reported, was subject to an uncontrollable appetite for strong drink, which often brought on periods of degrading debauchery. When sober, however, he enjoyed the full confidence of the people, and was only last year re-elected for six years. He tried to commit suicide in Chicago some months ago.

The *Nation* of this week says: "It seems to us that the only sound course now is to stop quibbling and chopping logic, to accept the Southern figures, however bedevilled, and inaugurate Hayes in the interest of peace and quiet, and for the better preservation of constitutional forms. Any other course is Mexican." The journal in which this appears has been for some months, it will be remembered, the ardent champion of Mr. Tilden.

A crazy woman in Philadelphia advertises for information concerning her "mother," otherwise known as Jacob Abbott, of whose valuable society she has been fraudulently deprived for twenty-eight years. She is also prepared to make important revelations in regard to Charles Reade, the novelist, who, she has reason to believe, has kept her mother in a lunatic asylum. Reade is a cousin of hers, it seems, and his real name is Stephen Emerson Bartlett.

The New York *Times* humorist, in a clever satire on Dr. Schliemann, relates the manner of the discovery by a new explorer of the skeleton of the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus, of the shovel with which the former rapped the latter when he jumped over the wall, of the Tomb of Remus—beautifully marked "Remus, Esq., aged 21"—of the bones of Lucrece, with a "statement" of the scandal that brought her to an unhappy end, and many other objects famous in history. More interesting than all, the skeletons of the twins corresponding in appearance with the tender age when they knew the wolf have been found in a state of complete preservation.

Senator Robert Hart, the negro-comedian, has been having a genuine experience of courts of justice. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry M. Sutherland ("Hart's" real name is Sutherland), has instituted proceedings to recover the custody of her child, who, pending a suit for divorce, has been under his protection. The child is a girl of about 15 years. She strongly desires to remain with her uncle, and the Court seems disposed to let her decide the matter for herself. During the proceedings, "Hart" offered a few remarks on his own behalf, in the style made famous in "The Mutton Trial," and quite convulsed the Judge and auditors with laughter. He concluded by "defying the alligators."

The Rev. M. J. Savage has been teaching in Boston, according to a newspaper report, that the Bible from beginning to end is nothing but materialism. He says that the Evolutionists need not be dismayed because they are called atheists. "Anaxagoras was considered an atheist because he taught the sun was no god, but a fiery mass of matter; Kepler, with his new planet theory, was an atheist; Newton, with his new force, gravitation, was an atheist; Laplace, with his nebular hypothesis, was an atheist; Socrates was an atheist; and Jesus Himself became an atheist when He taught that God was not upon the mountain or in the valley, and that not alone in Jerusalem should He be worshiped: that He was everywhere."

A correspondent of the *Atlantic* sends to that delightful new department called "The Contributors' Club," a crisp and bright opinion of Mr. Bret Harte's writings: "I am bound to own," writes the correspondent, "that some of Mr. Harte's best work, if not most of his best work, has been done since he came from California. No man not overtopped by his unwieldy reputation could have published such a poem as his 'Concepcion de Arguello' and not won a very wide and prompt acclaim, yet I suppose the name will hardly be remembered by one in ten of your readers. It is by far the best poem he has written. . . . I am not going to believe that a writer who has given me so great pleasure is not capable of doing as well or better again. Very likely I shall find him in the next thing he writes striking hands gayly with his worst enemies and relapsing into bold Dickenseese; he has that habit; but for all that I do not think he has yet filled the measure of his talent."

The rumor that Gen. Sheridan was soon to remove to New York, while Gen. McDowell supplied his place in Chicago and Gen. Hancock went to the Pacific coast, is so plausibly explained by the New York *Tribune* that there is a strong temptation to credit it, even although it has since been authoritatively denied. It seems that Gen. Hancock has not been to the Pacific station since he was a Captain, and is, therefore, now justly designated to sustain the hardships (more imaginary than real we fancy) of that distant station. Gen. McDowell, on the other hand, has been there, and the health of his family makes it almost impossible for him to go again. Then there is Gen. Sheridan, who has been banished to Chicago these many years. The New York *Tribune* can imagine nothing more probable than that he desires to depart from the land of the barbarians and dwell again at the metropolis, where all the civilizing influences of the age and Jay Gould are gathered together.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle's interesting letter on the Eastern question can scarcely be adequately summed up in a few sentences. It is a strong argument for the Russians and against the Turks. His clear belief about the Russians has been for fifty years that they are a good and even a noble element in Europe. They have been in steady progress of development since Peter the Great's appearance among them. The present Czar, Mr. Carlyle thinks, is a strictly honest and just man. The Turk, on the other hand, has been for years a champion of bad government and tyranny of every description. Since the Crimean War, at the conclusion of which he promised to reform everything, he has reformed nothing and attempted to reform nothing; by bankrupt finance he has swallowed a disastrous tribute of many new millions from the widows and orphans of England; as finis to all, he has accomplished the horrors of Bulgaria and such savageries as are without parallel. Mr. Carlyle believes that it is the duty of the Powers to turn the governing Turk with all his Pashas and Bashi-Bazouks out of Europe forever. "The result is in the long run inevitable, and it were better to set about it now than to temporize and haggle in the vain hope of doing it cheaper at some other time.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Rufus B. Kellogg, Green Bay; C. B. Baugh, Philadelphia; George Crooke, McGregor, Ia.; S. W. Battershall, J. R. Dondge, and C. R. Talcott, New York; Mayor Henry Failing, Portland, Ore.; J. B. Safford, Buffalo; Col. D. A. Baldwin, Hudson, Wis.; ex-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound, Chippewa Falls; J. M. Hannaford, St. Paul; Hon. James Parkyn, Montreal.....*Palmer House*—F. H. Eastman, St. Paul; A. R. Carpenter, Pittsburg; A. L. Wagner, U. S. A.; P. F. Conelly, Florence, Italy; C. F. Crocker and A. P. Redding, San Francisco; F. W. Montgomery and W. Hankin, Milwaukee; J. H. Dudley, Denver; A. W. Stone, Colorado; J. H. Slade, Boston; E. N. Welch, Ireland. P. A. Montgomery, St. Paul; F. H. Manning, Boston; L. D. C. Lyons, Texas; C. C. Marton, Oswego, N. Y.....*Tremont House*—Col. George Fisher, Cairo; George E. Lounsburg, Past Grand Master of Masons of Illinois; the Hon. J. W. Baily, Millington; Col. Henry Freund and R. H. Meade, New York; S. V. Meserve, Fort Dodge; G. M. Brown and W. S. Dillingham, Bangor, Me.; the Hon. W. W. Brookings, Yankton; the Hon. J. W. Lusk, Reedsburg; R. R. Greene, Liverpool; Dr. E. W. Jenks, Detroit.....*Sherman House*—J. K. Hamilton, Fond du Lac; F. P. Cushing, Marquette; A. J. Nellis, Pittsburg; R. C. Ellis, San Francisco; D. H. Barker, Grant Park; F. M. Hayner, New York; S. B. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.; John B. Gough and wife, Worcester, Mass.; Frank Reed, Santa Fe, N. M.; R. Malcom, Toronto; H. M. Howard, Memphis; J. A. Moore, H. H. Osgood, and I. F. Lodge, Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Eupepsin—When this changeable weather brings on rheumatism, and when the cold winter blasts develop neuralgia, try Eupepsin, the best and surest remedy in the world; and for pleurisy, piles, burns, toothache, headache, backache, or any other ache or pain, there's nothing like it. It gives instant relief in all cases. All druggists sell it at 50 cents per bottle.

Stephens' Indian Vegetable Bitters are made exclusively from herbs, roots, and barks. Cures dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, heartache, faintness at the stomach, poor appetite, etc.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

VEGETINE.

JUDGMENT OF THE PUBLIC!

During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines.

It is now justly remarked by all classes of people that VEGETINE holds a higher position in the estimation of the public than any other medical compound, and it has won its great reputation and immense demand from actual merit.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Valuable Evidence

The following unsolicited testimonial from the Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT-ST.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A WALKING MIRACLE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
DEAR SIR—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing upon me, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which ate into the skull-bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though, upon consultation, concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula, they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me around walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but, as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom. I am, sir, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PAYN.
AVERY, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE.
Corner Magazine and Walnut-sts., Cambridge, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Coal Dealer,

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK:
Cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st.
Office and Dock, No. 267 Archer-av.
Office and Yard, No. 711 West Lake-st.
Branch Office, No. 146 LaSalle-st.

Hard coal of all sizes, Briar Hill and Erie, delivered promptly and in good order to all parts of the city.

Also dry Traverse Beech and Maple Wood.

Orders from city or country will receive prompt attention.

Coal by the car-load at market rates.

Coal, Coal, Coal!

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO COAL CO.
Are now receiving the celebrated
XX SHAWNEE COAL
In House-Cars, Clean and Dry.
BEST HARD COAL OF ALL SIZES
PIEDMONT,
Best blacksmith's coal in the market. Orders filled promptly.
E. L. ABBOTT,
General Office, 105 Washington-st.

Gartsherrie Coal

$5.00 PER TON, DELIVERED.
EQUAL TO ERIE.
101 Washington-st., 192 East Twelfth, and North Pier.

BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, &c.

THE NEW YEAR

Will soon be here. Don't delay ordering your Printing, Blank Books, and Stationery of
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

LAUNDRY.

WILSON'S LAUNDRY.

Offices, 817 Cottage-av., 72 East Madison-st., northeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., 338 State-st., 350 State-st., 60 South Clark-st., Thirty-ninth-st. and Calumet-av., 103 East Randolph-st. and Union Stock-Yards. Laundry, Thirty-fourth and State.

PARTLY MADE SHIRTS.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress-Shirts. The very best, 6 for $6; can be finished as easily as putting a straight seam.
KEEP MNFG CO., 173 East Madison-st.

DON'T DECEIVE

The old gentleman. Give him a Bible, and buy it of HADLEY BROS. & CO.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

Extraordinary Bargains FOR THE Holidays.

175 Pieces Plaid Dress Goods, only 8c.
350 Pieces Snowflake Dress Goods, 12½c.
150 Pieces Tycoh Reppe, 12½c, worth 25c.
200 Pieces Heavy Winseys, 15c, worth 30c.
350 Pieces Beautiful and Stylish Dress Goods, 18, 20, 25c, worth 30, 35, and 40c.
125 Pieces All-Wool Cashmeres, 40-inch wide; colors, Black, Seal-Brown, Plum, Navy-Blue, and Myrtle-Green, 65, 75, 85c, $1.
185 Pieces Black Cashmeres, All-Wool, 48 inches wide, 75, 85c, $1, and $1.25. Special Bargains.
115 French Poplins, Silk and Wool, 75c, worth $1.
Great Bargains in Black and Colored Dress Goods.
350 Plain and Rough Beaver Cloaks, $2.50, $3.50, $5, $8, $10, $12, and $15.
350 Ottoman and Beaver Shawls, $2.50, $3.50, $5, $8, and $10.
275 Paisley and Broche Shawls, to be closed out at 50 cents on the dollar.
1,000 Sets Children's and Ladies' Furs to be Slaughtered.
Children's Furs, Muff and Boa, 75c, $1, and $1.25.
Ladies' Alaska Mink Sets, $4, $5, worth $8 and $10.
Ladies' French Seal Muff and Boa. Splendid Quality, $5, $6.50, and $8.
450 Genuine Mink Sets, Muff and Boa, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, and $25.
100 doz. Kid Gloves, 50 and 75c, worth $1 and $1.25.
150 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Undershirts and Drawers (a job), 25c, cheap at 50c.
Great Bargains in Toys, Dolls, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
P. S. Store Open Every Evening during the Holidays.

New York Store

284 and 286
West Madison-st.

THE PARISIAN FOLDING

Album is the latest novelty for Christmas. Get one at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

LADIES' COATS AND CLOAKS.

CLOAKS

Matelasse Frocks, Silk Sacques, Fur Beaver Cloaks, Velvet Sacks and Frocks.

We have a most elegant stock of Ladies' Coats and Cloaks, all of our own manufacture, cut and made by Cloak Tailors. The fit of our garments surpass anything ever before attained in Ladies' Cloaks, and our PRICES ARE LOWER for equal value than can be offered elsewhere. We call special attention to our Ladies' Frock Cloak; also ask to see our JOEL CLOAK at $15—it is long and splendid.

We have also just received a large assortment of OPERA MILLINERY.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

WE HAVE

A table of cheap books for nearly empty purses. HADLEY BROS. & CO.

TAILORING.

A Caution to Young Men.

You callers on young ladies, remember the reception you receive will greatly depend on the cut of your garments, therefore, it behooves you to give your orders at once to

H. GRAHAM,

The Young Man's Coat-Cutter.
25 NORTH CLARK-ST

BUY A SET

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KID GLOVES.

Present Your Lady

WITH A BOX OF

KID GLOVES

At Wholesale Price.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,
94 STATE-ST.

ASK FOR THOSE

Superb sets of books at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection, at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

FOR ANYTHING

In the fine stationery line, ask at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

CLOAKS, FURS, Etc.

WILL OFFER

THIS WEEK

1,500 CLOAKS

AT

50c on the Dollar.

The above lot of Cloaks being recently bought from a failed jobber, will be offered at a great sacrifice.

$ 5.00 Cloaks now for	$ 2.25
8.00 Cloaks now for	4.00
10.00 Cloaks now for	5.00
12.00 Cloaks now for	6.00
15.00 Cloaks now for	8.00
20.00 Extra fine Beaver for	10.00
25.00 " Germania Beaver for	12.00
30.00 and $40.00 Matelasse Beaver Cloaks now	$16 and 18.00

BANKRUPT STOCKS OF Furs and Dress Goods.

300 Children's Sets Furs at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2; half regular price.
200 Sets Alaska Silk-lined for $2.50, worth $5.
300 Sets Lynx at $3.50, worth $8.
200 Sets Imt. Seal at $5, worth $10.
200 Sets Mink at $12, $15 and $18, about half price.
200 Mink Capes at $3 and $4, worth $6 and $10.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF 50,000 DOLLS & TOYS

3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, and 90c; less than half price.

BOSTON STORE,
118 & 120 State-st.

$20,000

WORTH OF

FURS AT COST

TO

Close Business.

E. F. C. KLOKKE,
96 STATE-ST.

"How will a set of furs do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$15

Will buy a handsome 4 Stripe Mink, Muff and Boa worth $25.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FURS.

SEAL AND MINK SACQUES

At Manufacturing Cost.

SEAL and MINK SETS

Children's Sets and Sacques, Fur Robes, Gloves, Caps, and Ladies' Hats of all descriptions,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!

HENRY RICHTER,

PRACTICAL FURRIER,
161 State-st., near Palmer House

"How will a set of Furs do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$10

Will buy a handsome set Marten or Lynx Furs.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FURS WE WANT PARTIES LOOKING for Ladies' FURS to see the prices We make to close out. Our location is not suited to the Trade.
BREWSTER.
Clark and Madison-sts.

SHAKSPEARE

In Russia leather at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

THE CHOICEST

Selection of Fruit, Nuts, and Imported Table Wine for the Holidays, and at reasonable prices, at LINO'S, 58 State-st.,
North of Raddolph.
Persons leaving the city should note this fact.

GUSS,

You know our Christmas dinner will not be complete without a dessert of Fine Fruits and Nuts from the only exclusive Fruit House in Chicago.
MILLER & TAYLOR, 3 Clark-st.

HADLEY BROS. & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Kellogg Opera!

Choicest seats in the house for this week for sale at 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building, and at 119 Randolph-st.

WHAT YOU WANT

Is one of those Parisian folding Albums, and the place to find them is at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

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$6,000.00

CASH will buy one-half interest in a well-established, profitable manufacturing business, which will bear thorough examination. Do not apply unless you have the cash. No exchanges wanted. Attention will be given to answers without full name and address. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

CALL AND SEE

That set of Shakspeare in white vellum at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

USEFUL AND LASTING PRESENTS!

Immense stock of Gorham Silver; Rogers, Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware, Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, French Clocks and Bronzes, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Canes, Picks, Pencils, Charms, and Novelties in Fancy Goods, 50 PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.

Mail and Telegraphic Orders from the Trade, for fine goods, promptly responded to.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
268 WABASH-AV.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, Etc.

VISIT OVINGTON'S,

No. 146 STATE-ST.,

CHINA and GLASS

Collection, and Museum OF

FANCY GOODS

This Week, if you would see the

Treasures of all Nations

Exhibited in classic and curious designs, before the innumerable CARAVAN OF PRESENT BEARERS take them away to countless Centennial

Christmas Homes.

A FINE

Writing-desk is a suitable present. Get one at 63 and 65 Washington-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS,

Necklaces, Lockets, Crosses, &c.

Of the Latest and Richest Patterns, selected for the

HOLIDAYS.

A. H. MILLER,
61 Washington-st.

Watches and Jewelry

Bargains in Fine Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver-Ware, First Quality Plated-Ware from 25 to 40 per cent less than regular prices, at

GOLDSMID'S
Loan and Bullion Office,
99 East Madison-st.

NOTICE.

The major part of this stock is new, purchased for cash from bankrupt stock, and must and shall be sold, regardless of value.

FINE BOOKS

And fine stationery at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S.

FERNERIES, &c.

X-MAS.

KING & SAVAGE,
77 STATE-ST.

FERNERIES---A Fine Assortment. Order early that they may be nicely filled.
HYACINTHS---In Pots and Glasses. Also, dry Bulbs. Already started
PRESSED FERNS---Autumn Leaves. Florida Moss, &c., for Decorations.
GOLD FISH---Aquaria, Glass Globes, Ornaments, Flower Pots and Brackets, Glass Shades, Hanging Baskets, Window Boxes, &c.. &c.

THIS IS THE

last week before Christmas. For real choice gifts go and see the Books, Albums, etc., at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS.

WARREN'S

PATENT "BODY OR FOUNDATION" FOR

EVERGREEN DECORATION.

This is especially adapted for the Decoration of CHURCHES, SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, HALLS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., and we contract to FINISH (under the supervision of committees) said rooms ready for the holidays; or sell the body, unbiled, to suit customers. Aside from the "BODY," we have a full assortment of EMBLEMS and Designs of all descriptions. Letters, Figures, &c., &c.

81 South Dearborn-st.,

Between Washington and Randolph-sts.

THE WALKER DECORATION COMPANY

N. B.—All goods shipped C. O. D. to the country.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

GREEN, by the Barrel, WREATHING, by the Yard, at Bottom Prices.
W. J. ELLINWOOD, 68 Washington-st.

HADLEY BROS. & CO.,

63 and 65 Washington-st., have a superb assortment of gift-books for the holidays.

FURNITURE.

Cheap Furniture.

SCHIEFERSTEIN & HAMAN MANUFACTURERS,
439 STATE ST.,

Offer their entire stock of rich and medium Furniture during this week at a discount of 25 per cent.

Please call and convince yourself.

"How will a handsome parlor suit do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$55

will buy a handsome parlor suit of 7 pieces. Reduced from $75.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS

Gifts of HADLEY BROS. & CO., 63 and 65 Washington-st., open in the morning until 9 at night.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

POSITIVELY

Going Out Retail Trade Jan. 1.

Entire Stock must be sold Regardless of Cost.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

JEWELRY Ladies' Sets, $3 to $15; Ear Drops, Sleeve Buttons, Neck-Chains, Rings, Watch-Chains, Parisian Diamond Drops, Studs, and Pins, etc.
SILVER-PLATED WARE. Casters, all kinds; $3 Casters for $1; Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cups, etc. Rogers Bros.' Ware at great reduction.
ALBUMS A lot of Fine Albums Selling at less than jobbing prices.
Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, etc.

KENDALL, 242 State-st.,

CORNER JACKSON.

Holiday Goods. Fancy Goods. Toys and Dolls.

Choicest and Largest Selection in the city, at Lowest Cash Prices.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.,
138, 140, 142 STATE-ST.

Store open this week every evening until 9 p. m.

GIVE YOUR

Wife the Bible you promised her. You will find it waiting for you at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STOVES.

I wish to inform my friends and patrons that I have been appointed agent for the sale and disposal of the stock formerly belonging to me at No. 150 Lake-st.

The stock consists of Stoves manufactured by the Littlefield Stove Manufacturing Company of Albany, N. Y.; Perry Stove Company, Salem, Ohio, and sundry other patterns, together with Hot-Air Registers, Hollow Ware, Stove Repairs, and material usually kept by a general stove dealer.

I am authorized to offer the above mentioned goods at prices that will

Guarantee Their Immediate Sale.

Perhaps there is something that will suit you. I shall be pleased to see you and show you through the stock at

NO. 150 LAKE-ST.,

Or will give you all information by mail on application. Respectfully,
A. M. SEARLES, Agent.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1876.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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A game of Parlor Croquet for your children at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S, 63 and 65 Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. A. RANKIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
A. A. RANKIN,
CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1876. THOMAS AKIN.

"PARLOR CROQUET"

Is the prettiest parlor game ever invented. The place to buy it is at HADLEY BROS. & CO.'S

GAS.

Mr. Billings Sends in Another Communication on This Question.

He Apparently Proposes to Furnish His Goods at $2.

But There Are a Number of Conditions and Intimations Annexed to It.

The Committee Will Recommend the Acceptance of His Original $2 Proposition.

Leonard Swett Sends in an Opinion—Summary of the Time-Table.

The Gas Committee met yesterday afternoon to receive Mr. Billings' proposition as to the terms on which the West Side Company will supply gas to the city in the future. There were present Ald. Rawleigh (Chairman), Aldrich, and Thompson. As Mr. Billings did not put in an appearance some time after the hour fixed for the conference, the Committee began to think they would have to adjourn again. About half-past 4 o'clock, however, a gentleman came in and handed the Chairman the following communication, which was read aloud by Ald. Thompson:

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16, 1876.—*To the Committee on Gas of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: On the 2d day of December, 1876, the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company addressed a communication to the honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago, relative to the adjustment of the differences between the city and the Gas Company, which communication was referred to you. At a meeting of your Committee, held on the 8th day of December, at which Messrs. present, some of your members expressed a wish that the Gas Company would make a specific and definite proposition upon the subject. The Gas Company is entirely willing to comply with this request, upon the understanding that the present contract between it and the city will be recognized as valid, and shall continue in force, excepting so far as the same may be modified by a new contract between the said parties, and that City Council will rescind any action purporting to question the validity of the existing contract.

The Gas Company, in its communication above-mentioned, proposed to furnish to the city for its future use, illuminating gas at as low rates as the same was furnished in any city of the United States, taking into consideration the cost of manufacture, extent of territory, and the amount consumed. The Gas Company has 122 miles of mains, 11,358 services in use, and 6,000 service-pipes not in use. All of these pipes are required to be kept at all times full of gas ready for use. The mains are laid as near the centre of the streets as was practicable, and not interfere with the sewers and water-pipes, and the service pipes on each side of the mains so as to best accommodate the city and property-owners. The service pipes not in use were required to be laid with the mains, and in order to obviate the inconvenience of disturbing the streets from time to time, as such service pipes might be required. It will be borne in mind that all of these mains and service-pipes for public use, as well as those on improved streets, were laid at the request of the city, and at the times and manner directed by it. It has been said that mains and service-pipes have been laid in advance of the wants of the city. I do not at present propose to discuss that question, as it is sufficient for me to say that all of the mains and service-pipes which are said to have been laid in advance of the wants of the city, have been laid against my urgent protest, and upon the request of the city and property-owners. In laying such mains and service-pipes, the Gas Company has endeavored to comply with the requests of the city and property-owners, notwithstanding such requests were, in the opinion of the Gas Company, unwise, and required the Gas Company to incur expenses which it would not have incurred but for such requests.

Under these circumstances we are to consider the cost of manufacture and distribution of gas through the extensive network of mains and service-pipes in the West Division of the city. As part of such expense, we all understand the cost of gas-works of sufficient capacity to supply the mains and service-pipes is to be considered, and also the cost of such pipes and the laying of the same. In estimating these items, we must consider the cost of the gas-works of the Company as equal to the cost of gas-works of the same capacity in other cities, and the cost of pipes and laying of the same, as equal to the cost per cubic foot, for gas actually consumed, it became, and was, an important element in fixing the price, to ascertain, as near as practicable, the quantity required for the use of the city. The nearest basis upon which the quantity was estimated was a computation of the amount which would be used with five-feet burners, and the then existing time-table, subject to such reasonable changes in the time-table as the city might, from time to time, deem advisable.

In Boston the quantity of gas consumed is 5,633,928 cubic feet per mile of main, and the price charged therefor is $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Commission appointed by the City Council of Boston, after a most careful examination of the subject, decided it was for the best interest of the city to take gas at that price, rather than for the city to undertake to furnish gas at its own expense.

In the City of New York the quantity consumed from the works of the New York Mutual Gas Company is 4,631,455 cubic feet per mile of main, and the price charged is $2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet. In St. Louis the prices charged per 1,000 cubic feet are substantially the same. In Philadelphia the city owns and operates the gas-works of the city, and the actual average cost of supplying gas is $2.30 per 1,000 cubic feet. The price of coal used in manufacturing gas in Boston is less than the cost of the material in Chicago. The price in Philadelphia and New York is substantially the same. The price in St. Louis is less. The only comparison I can be made with other cities in the United States. As, for instance, the price of gas in Albany, N. Y., is $2.75 per 1,000 cubic feet; in Brooklyn, $2.50; in Buffalo, $2.50, with an opposition on the part of a strong rival company; Hartford, $2.75; Lowell, $2.50; Providence, R. I., $2.25; Rochester, N. Y., $3; Washington, D. C., $3.50. I have mentioned those places at which gas is furnished at the lowest price of any places in the Union. The price of gas furnished in a large majority of other cities in the United States largely exceeds the sums charged in the principal cities above mentioned. Taking into consideration the price of coal in the different cities above mentioned, you will see that the People's Gas Light and Coke Company has heretofore furnished gas as cheaply as it has been furnished in any city of the United States.

Numerous applications are on file for a further extension of the mains of the Company, and for additional lamp-posts; and an urgent demand is made by the people that these requests be complied with.

In view of all these circumstances it seems to me that an arrangement which would be satisfactory to all parties can be made by the city paying to the Gas Company a fixed price, say $2 per 1,000 cubic feet for a given number of cubic feet supposed to be consumed per mile of main, say 2,500,000 cubic feet; and if the quantity actually consumed should fall short of the quantity named, the price to be higher in proportion as a lesser quantity is consumed; and if the quantity actually consumed should exceed the quantity named, the price to be lower in proportion as the quantity exceeds the quantity agreed upon. Such an agreement would leave the city to adopt without controversy such burners and time-tables as it might, from time to time, think proper.

Under such an arrangement the city would only pay for the amount of gas actually consumed; taking more or less as they might think proper, with a fixed, but just and equitable, variation in the price, according to the quantity consumed.

In the adjustment of our differences on this basis, I am not only willing, but anxious, to make the rate entirely satisfactory to your Committee and to the public. And, in view of the present financial condition of the city, and of having a future good understanding with it, I am willing, if other matters are arranged, for a limited period, to make a rate, say from Dec. 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877, at $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, with the present time-table and burners, which is a less rate than gas is furnished for in any other city in the United States, having regard to the cost and expenditure. And I would suggest that if your Committee will examine carefully into the subject, you will find that $2 per 1,000 cubic feet will barely pay the expense of furnishing the gas required without a dollar of profit to the Company.

We all feel the importance of arresting the city from its present financial difficulties, and I assure you that the People's Gas Light and Coke Company is ready to do its share.

If the city should require by ordinance the laying of additional mains, service-pipes, and lamp-posts, I submit that it is but reasonable that the city should enter into a contract with the Gas Company, as it is now practically settled, that such contracts are valid, not to interfere with the Gas Company in its use of the mains and pipes laid at the request of the city until the city pays for them. It is proper that settlements should be made between the parties quarterly, and that the city should pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent upon balances found due upon such settlements, should payments be delayed for the city's convenience. The new contract, I would suggest, should commence as of Dec. 1, 1876, the city to pay at its convenience the sums due at that time with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the time when the quarterly statements were made, fixing the sums which, from time to time, became due. In the suit of C. K. Garrison against the City and this Company, now pending in the United States Court, all the questions between the city and the Gas Company are under consideration, and I would respectfully suggest that the Court should appoint three disinterested referees to determine all matters of controversy between the parties, and that their award, and the judgment of the Court thereon, should take effect as of the first day of December, 1876. Of course I shall expect that the referees will not be governed by the offer hereinbefore made relative to furnishing gas from Dec. 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877, but that such referees will take the whole consideration of the questions beyond its present means. If it does not effect this object, the city stands without any protection in this regard, and all the departments can by contracts bring the city from a debt beyond a hope of relief. If, therefore, we are thus compelled the quicker we know it the better, for the Legislature is about to convene, and the law can be properly amended. If the matter is now compromised, and nothing is decided, as a short time we will have other oppressive contracts, and be asked to compromise them, and if nothing is now decided, and the matter is now brought to a judicial test, it will not be settled for years. The present Common Council is entitled to and doubtless has the thanks of all good citizens for the fidelity with which it has discharged its duties and the reforms it has inaugurated, and yet the great good is not in little expenses saved, but in the modes devised to save us from future evil. In this gas matter you ought to look to the future more than the present, and cost least what rights the city has, and whether it has any, and, if not, get some from the coming Legislature. This view does not involve any more expense. Let Judge Drummond decide just what rights we have, and, if you please, acquiesce in that decision and pay the bills which the folly or crimes of the past City Councils have imposed upon the city, but see to it that the evil we have to pay for is cured forever. This will do the city more permanent and real good than to cover up and trade in regard to the unrighteous contract, and leave the city exposed to similar dangers in the future. Yours truly,

LEONARD SWETT.

PUBLIC GAS CONSUMPTION.

In reply to several correspondents, Prof. Colbert furnishes the following table, showing the number of hours in each month in which gas is burned, based upon the moon's changes. Of course it does not include the hours in which gas is burned when the moon is obscured by clouds, and may be regarded as the minimum:

	P. m.		A. m.
January	9:45	July	2:30
February	9:20	August	1:45
March	8:30	September	1:15
April	7:30	October	9:17
May	6:45	November	9:55
June	6:25	December	9:50

Total for the year, 8,274 hours 25 minutes.

A CAUSTIC LETTER FROM KATE FIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NO. 15 NEW CAVENDISH STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W., Nov. 23, 1876.—For the first time in my life I am called upon to apologize for what, in a letter to your widely-circulated journal, the Rev. A. V. H. Boyd called "malicious lies." As you have published his criticism on "a Miss Kate Field," I am sure that love of fair play will prompt you to make room for my reply. Being in Edinburg recently, I wrote a letter to the New York *Graphic*, and after dwelling upon pleasant topics, and stating how universally beloved was the author of "Rab and His Friends," I went on to say, as a matter of news gratuitously poured into my ears, that report painted a very different picture of the Rev. Dr. Boyd. I related two stories in general circulation, one to the effect that he had been seen to preach in white kid gloves; the other that he had acted snobbishly towards a Scotch nobleman. My sources of information were so trustworthy as to warrant belief in publishing these stories I was actuated by no other motive than to give my countrymen a correct idea of the essayist who once wrote "Concerning Veal." I think I never before made a personal statement I could not prove. I shall profit by the present lesson, but permit me to add that I was not the first to report upon white kid gloves. If I am not mistaken, a New York gentleman printed the same story several years ago; and I have written to him to come to my rescue.

"The Country Parson" calls my two statements "malicious lies." They are not "malicious," because they were not prompted by malice. They are not "lies," because I believed them to be true. "I need not point out to you," continues your correspondent, "what is the proper course for an honest man who has inadvertently circulated a slander. Prompt retraction and frank apology are the things on this side of the water. As for Miss Kate Field, I say nothing. She is a lady, I presume. But there could be here only one opinion as to the behavior of any man who collected and propagated wretched lies, designed to hold up a stranger in an odious and ridiculous light." The Rev. Dr. Boyd uses remarkable language for a clergyman, particularly as it refers to one whom he presumes to be "a lady." It is, too, rather wild English, for what in one sentence he rightly calls the inadvertent circulation of a slander, he stigmatizes in the next as the collection and propagation of wretched lies. "Prompt retraction and frank apology" are quite as much en regle in the United States as in the United Kingdom, whatever doubts the Rev. Dr. Boyd may have on this point, and if he had denied the charges made against him in the spirit of a Christian gentleman, no apology would be franker than mine. As he had slandered me by accusing me of "malicious lies." I hasten to assert that though the Rev. Dr. Boyd may not be a snob, he is, by his own showing, a boor. Is good enough to send this "prompt retraction" from "a Miss Kate Field" to "*The* Country Parson." Very truly yours,

KATE FIELD.

MR. KERN AND THE COUNTY JAIL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—*To Charles Kern, Sheriff of Cook County*—SIR: A letter of mine in last Wednesday's TRIBUNE caused you, in an interview with the reporter, to throw doubts upon its truthfulness, and to express the opinion that it was written by one of the grumblers in the Jail, and I suppose you thought to be sarcastic, or at least facetious, when you talked about quail en toast and prairie-chicken. It struck me, on reading your interview, that the charges contained in my first letter carried with them at least the semblance of truth, or you would not, on the very first blush of the thing, have volunteered the excuse that you had not been long enough in office to learn everything, and especially in relation to the food of the prisoners. You had been in office ten days, and could not have been ignorant of the fact that some complaints had been made, and it does seem strange that one of the most vital interests of the prisoners—for they have interests—had been totally neglected. But that was too short a time for you to find out the kind of grub the fellows received, and "at a more convenient season" you would inquire into it.

Your reply as to "one the fellows who are always grumbling" is unique. How often is it, that when a man states an unpleasant truth he is held down as a grumbler, although he may be simply calling attention to abuses which need reforming, and to you, as one of the "Reformers," who before the election were loud in the cry that the country was ruined unless the Democrats and Reformers came into office. You are no sooner in than the cry becomes monotonous. You have had enough of it: it was well enough during the hurly of an election campaign, but that is past, everything is now quieted down, there is now no hurry, no cry-trap is needed, and you seem to forget it. Is it that, like the other "Webster" or the cetacheism of any political party as "Reform," and your cry now is "Oh! you are always grumbling, you are never satisfied, we have had enough of this and want a real now." A man of your experience must know that after such a contest, there is not nor can there be any shirking from the legitimate consequences of your success, and that means an honest carrying out of the principles upon which you were elected. I propound you, that, as far as in me lies, I will do what I can to help you carry out your very laudable intentions, and by so doing hope to merit the thanks of the unfortunates in the Jail and also of your own conscience.

You say truly there have been some improvements made since you came into office. There has been a slight improvement in the soup by an addition of a few beans, but in the potato we miss you. So there was "plenty of good, solid, fresh meats." Where? In the kitchen, the meat-market, or the soup, for it is hard to tell from the interview where you intended to locate the meats. You say that they were "good and solid." Well, if bone, gristle, and skin, are according to your judgment—and I don't know any one who is better able to judge than you, from your past experience as the proprietor of one of the best restaurants in the city—good and solid meat, I must of course bow to your superior knowledge, but I venture to say that you would be the very last man—were you not interested—to say it is good and solid meat.

If you will read my communication to the County Commissioners, you will, I think, see that I did not claim that you should give the very best food in the market, or yet once in a while treat the boys to "tenderloin, quail en toast, or partridge," but simply asked for what in common decency they are entitled to, and that is, to such food as the liberal allowance of the Commissioners will buy them. You are simply the steward of the people, and the orders of the master should be obeyed, or else the parable of the unjust steward may be applied to your case with terrible effect. When you come to give an account of your stewardship, it will not do for you to plead ignorance.

You find fault with my estimates, and say they are "entirely out of the way, and that you pay five cents per pound, and use 200 pounds daily." Have you not made an error in figures, Mr. Kern? Do you mean to mean that you allow a pound of meat to each prisoner per day, or, allowing for loss in weight of one-fourth, that they get three-quarters of a pound of meat? How glaring an error—to use no harsher term—your statement is, must be apparent to any one who has ever had the pleasure to eat one of your tins of soup. I venture to assert that there is not over three ounces of meat any day in any of the tins, and that estimate is a very liberal one, and is made up of bone, gristle, skin, and pieces of meat tough enough to need the use of a German sausage-grinder. I see no reason to doubt the data furnished during the former statement, namely: sixty pounds at three cents per pound, for I know it came from the most trustworthy source.

Now, as to the coffee, which you say you pay 30 cents per pound for. I can only say that if you do, your years' experience as a caterer have taught you little. You surely must be joking, when you say that there is coffee—actual coffee—in this decoction. Did you sample the bottle at the TRIBUNE office? The quantity you name, seven or eight pounds, would make good, strong coffee for at least 500 men, and give them the same quantity per day. If you will look into the matter a little more, you will, I think, find that my estimate is much nearer the mark than yours, and that in no instance has *genuine* coffee been used up to this present writing in making the vile decoction. My estimates are correct, and I know what I am talking about, and am here to correct that error. I estimated the cook's wages at $2 per day or $60 a month. I find on inquiry that his wages are $20 or $25 per month.

I believe you are anxious to serve the people faithfully, and because I so believe I call your attention to these facts. There is such a thing as the county "paying too dear for its whistle;" and to cause you to do your duty so faithfully I scarcely think that your proposal to make $8,000 a year from the diet of the prisoners is necessary to that end. I can scarcely credit, when I read your interview, that you could have made such a statement, and re-read to be sure that it is there, and yet I find it there every time with its most glaring effrontery. The salary attached to the office is a liberal one, and when you took it you knew what that salary was, but it now turns out that it was the diet of the prisoners that was to furnish the extras to the office. Or perhaps you looked upon it as a means to repay yourself for the money spent in your hitherto unsuccessful attempt to gain the office. A noble resolve, truly. I only wish you to give the prisoners good, plain food, and enough of it. They ought to have at least a tin of good, sweetened coffee in the morning, and a material improvement in the soup, and you would not then hear any complaints. The allegations in my first letter are here, and I now call the action of the County Commissioners, or yourself, towards the necessary improvements before I again address you. You can easily put it beyond the power of any one to find fault by exercising a little of that liberality you possess, and giving such a one as you yourself would expect under similar circumstances. You can at least satisfy your opponents that there is one man in office who believes in "Reform and purposes faithfully to carry out that principle, and thereby forgive self a better name than any Sheriff has hitherto done. Will you rise superior to the position, Mr. Kern, and do so?

DICKEY SAM.

THE DEATH OF LITTLE JOHN S——.

Sweet Johnnie, thou hast gone,
And left all earthly love;
But Jesus called unto thee:
Come, little child, to Me—
Come, dwell with Me above!

O blest departed one!
Whose life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn, then fled
Ere four years had sped,
To live in Heaven away—

Thy faultless hand no more
Thy father's may entwine,
Thy arms his neck embrace,
With love-light in thy face,
Sweet kisses to combine.

But, when no longer flesh
Thy mother doth cloister,
Thy spirit may await,
The first at Heaven's gate,
To meet and welcome her.

Fair angel! seek thy place
Amid the cherub-train;
In yon celestial sphere
Thou'lt never shed a tear—
Our loss has been thy gain.

Then, safe on Jesus' breast,
In joy thou'lt ever rest,
Who died to rid all Death
Resign'd by infant breath;
We know 'tis well—nay, best.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1876. M. M. STEVENSON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

No Changes of Importance in the Business of the Banks.

New York Exchange Freely Offered---Clearings of the Week.

Irregular Produce Markets---Pork Easier---Wheat, Barley, and Lard Firm.

Corn, Oats, and Rye Weak---Packing Statistics, Etc.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change in the financial situation. The banks reported that there was a fair demand for accommodations, but not as much as they were prepared to meet. The borrowers are the packers, Board-of-Trade men, and country banks, with some mercantile and miscellaneous customers. The loan market is easy, but very conservative.

Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, with special rates in special cases. On the street rates are 7 per cent and upward.

New York exchange was freely offered and quoted between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The orders from the country for currency were light, as usual on Saturday.

The clearings of the week were reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 4,277,60[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Tuesday	4,140,250.16	358,030.61
Wednesday	3,674,573.79	247,112.[illegible]
Thursday	3,626,020.40	234,742.60
Friday	3,719,340.20	322,260.82
Saturday	3,901,165.59	350,711.04
Total	$23,638,897.13	$2,074,883.86
Corresponding week last year	22,560,056.20	2,078,114.19

THE SILVER BILL, AND THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The text of the Silver bill passed by the House is as follows:

A bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal-tender character.

That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of Jan. 18, 1837; and that such dollar shall be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law.

If this bill is intended to establish the double standard, it should have added to it a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. There can be no certainty of maintaining, in equilibrium, the double standard if there be a limitation on the coinage. The price of silver has again advanced, and, during the brief debate on the Bland-Kelley Silver bill, rose to 58@58¾ pence per ounce in London. At this rate, the bullion value in gold of the trade dollar is $0.9061: this dollar contains 420 grains, nine-tenths fine; the gold value of the old silver dollar, containing 412½ grains, is $0.9783; and of a dollar in small silver change, $0.915. As the gold value of the greenback is now $0.9275@0.9325, it will be seen how closely the bullion value of our silver change is approaching par with greenbacks in gold. It will be exported and sold in London as bullion as soon as a given amount of it will in that way procure greenbacks enough to pay for the silver in this country, meet the charges for insurance, transportation, commissions, etc., and leave margin enough to pay a fair profit. That point has not yet been reached, and may not be, but it is not pleasant to see how close is the danger that we may lose our change. A slight rise in the price of silver—in the gold premium would drive it into the melting-pot. The cause of the advance is said in London to have been the demand from China. It is to be expected that the passage of the Silver bill, if it goes through the Senate, and is approved by the President, will have a marked effect on the price of silver, and its first result may be the expulsion of our small silver change.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF BANKS FOR RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

The meeting of the New York Clearing-House on Wednesday to discuss the question of taxation was attended by the representatives of forty of the principal banks of New York. The TAX COMMITTEE of last year were continued in office, and were instructed to open correspondence with all the other Clearing-Houses in the country with a view to uniform action and co-operation in measures for having taxes reduced. The Committee are: George S. Coe, American Exchange; W. L. Jenkins, Bank of America; F. D. Tappan, Gallatin; J. M. Morrison, Manhattan; C. N. Jordan, Third National; J. D. Vermilye, Merchants'; J. E. Williams, Metropolitan; G. F. Baker, First National; and William Dowd, Bank of North America.

The deliberations of the meeting were private, but the following resolution adopted was made public:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Associated Banks of this city, the earnest efforts of the banks throughout the entire country in asking for relief from the urgent and burdensome weight of taxation imposed upon their shoulders by local and State governments should be especially directed to securing from Congress, first, the repeal of the tax on deposits; second, the repeal of the tax on capital; third, that, in order to protect bank shares from unjust and unequal taxation by State or local authorities, an amendment to Sec. 5,219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be procured, providing that bank shares shall be valued and assessed at no greater rate of valuation, nor in a different mode, than other moneyed capital is taxed, and they shall have the same privileges and exemptions with respect to taxation as other personal property; fourth, that a further effort be made during the coming session of our State Legislature to secure a uniform system of taxation of bank shares applicable to the entire State, by which the burden of such taxes shall be equitably distributed.

SCARCITY OF GREENBACKS AT BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Dec. 14 says:

The scarcity of greenbacks still continues, and at the Clearing-House yesterday the call for bank notes was 60 per cent. The somewhat sudden disappearance of legal-tender notes is a puzzling matter to many of those who are accustomed to the ordinary movements of the currency, and although they are disposed to give due weight to the considerations that the cotton and hog crops are now coming forward in large quantities, and that commercial centres, yet with general business in its present condition, they do not think that even the absorption from this source can for the present account adequately for what would incline to the belief that there must be some local cause for the exemption. We are not aware speculative movement in gold or other business. However, the scarcity is real, and proves somewhat annoying to the banks in some cases, as they pro it by it in others, as a matter of fact, while rates range low as to present, it is curiously not profitable for the banks to pay 6 or 7 per cent for the temporary use of money, and they are not likely to continue to do so long, as no reason for it exists in the line of loans, so as not to require it. From the sharpness of the present pinch, which amounts almost to a "corner," many are of the opinion that it will not be long, and that money will be plenty enough in a few days.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 107¼@107⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93¼@92⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	*Sight.*
Sterling	482	484
Paris—France	523½	519⅜
Switzerland	523½	519⅜
Belgium	523½	519⅜
Austria	27½	27¾
Sweden	27½	27¾
Holland	40¾	40¾
Germany	95¾	94⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	116½	116⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	106⅜	106½
5-20s of '65—January and July	112¾	112¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	115	115⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	115¼	115⅝
10-40s	112¾	112⅝
United States new 5s of '81	110⅜	110¾
United States currency 6s	121½	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*106¾	*107¾
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*106¾	*107¾
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*107	*107½
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds (long)	*107¾	*108¾
West Park 7 ₱ ct. bonds	....	*98
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (R. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	140	145
City Railway, West Side	161	....
City Railway, North Side	125	130
Traders' Insurance Company	118	....
Chamber of Commerce	68	73
Union Stock Yards	95	98

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Gold closed at 107¼, after advancing from 107⅛ to 107⅞. Carrying rates 3 to 5 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments active and strong.

Railroad bonds firm and in good demand.

State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market in the forenoon was strong and higher, the advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 1⅞ per cent on the general list. The improvement was greatest in the trunk line shares, owing to the close of the railroad war. Lake Shore advancing from 58 to 59⅝, New York Central from 104½ to 105¾, ex dividend, and Michigan Central from 44¾ to 45⅝. Erie rose from 9⅜ to 10¼, Rock Island from 99¾ to 100⅝, and St. Paul common from 30⅜ to 30¾. The preferred advanced from 58¾ to 59⅜, and the latter fell off to 53⅜. Western Union declined from 72⅜ to 72¼, closing at 72⅜@72½; Delaware & Hudson Canal declined from 70¾ to 69⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 71¾ to 70¾. After midday there was a reaction of ¼@⅝ per cent in the general list. Throughout the day there was an immense crowd in the Lake Shore corner of the Exchange, and prices made a steady advance in the early hours, but later quotations were a shade lower, owing to some large realizing sales. At the close the market was dull and strong.

Sales to-day aggregated 130,000 shares, of which 7,300 were Western Union, 2,400 Northwestern, 2,100 Rock Island, 12,900 St. Pauls, 6,400 Erie, 82,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 23,000 Michigan Central, and 8,700 Delaware and Lackawanna.

Money 4@6 per cent, closing dull at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent.

Customs receipts, $255,000.

Treasury disbursements $277,000.

Produce exports for the week, $6,600,000.

Clearings, $27,500,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 482; short, 484.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,523,300; specie, increase, $4,023,800; legal-tenders, increase, $158,500; deposits, increase, $1,073,700; circulation, increase, $85,000; reserve, increase, $3,763,875.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	116¼	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, '65	106½	10-40s, regular	112⅝
Coupons, '67	115⅝	Coupons do	112⅝
Coupons, '68	115⅝	New 4½s	104¾
Coupons, 5s	117¼	Currency 6s	121½

STOCKS.			
Western Union	72⅜	New Jersey Central	34
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	100¼
Quicksilver pfd	30	St. Paul	30¾
Pacific Mail	34¼	St. Paul pfd	57½
Mariposa	10¾	Wabash	8¾
Mariposa pfd	16¾	Wabash pfd	19¾
Adams Express	95	New Jersey	97
Wells-Fargo	98	Terre Haute	8¾
American	85	Terre Haute pfd	18
United States	53	Chicago & Alton	109¾
N. Y. Central, ex. div	104¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	126
Erie	9¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5¼
Erie pfd	24¼	C., C., C. & I.	70
Harlem	135½	A. & P. Telegraph	14¾
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	2
Hudson Central	94¾	Indiana Central	2
Panama	30	Indiana Central pfd	2½
Union Pacific	80	Del., Lackawanna & W	71¾
Union Pacific land-grant	34¾	Quicksilver bonds	102
Illinois Central	97¾	Central Pacific bonds	102
Cleveland & Pittsburg	80¾	Union Pacific bonds	110
Northern Pacific	35	Pacific land-grant	111¾
N. W. pfd	56	U. Pac. sinking fund	91¾
C., C., & I	9		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	40¾	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	40	Missouri 6s	75
Virginia 6s, old	30		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 93 15-16.

American Securities—Coupons, '65, 104¼; '67s, 107¼; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 106; Central, 101; Erie, 8¾; preferred, 24¾.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Rentes, 104f 65c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 101⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	13,269	9,804	11,474	9,812
Wheat, bu	55,342	58,800	50,960	13,080
Corn, bu	67,971	93,630	58,976	27,120
Oats, bu	77,717	84,262	63,000	31,500
Rye, bu	10,107	5,934	4,764	1,188
Barley, bu	12,619	18,770	10,003	7,914
Grass seed, lbs	1114,000	144,000	138,476	78,000
Flaxseed, lbs	34,200	258,023	214,201	209,700
Broom corn, lbs	70,000	22,000	40,780	5,277
Hay, tons	420,720	240,000	2,544,480	2,126,400
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	....
Beef, brls	146	....	253	....
Pork, brls	371	252	970	1,416
Lard, lbs	497,650	68,000	1,194,438	905,703
Tallow, lbs	41,960	30,240	63,007	45,365
Butter, lbs	147,000	91,421	94,000	47,420
Cheese, lbs	800	1,148	324	....
Live hogs, No	25,622	29,738	1,227	1,750
Cattle, No	1,587	1,320	1,242	1,202
Sheep, No	2,022	2,788	1,555	1,922
Hides, lbs	401,773	200,286	388,527	263,740
Highwines, brls	150	176	201	170
Wool, lbs	63,952	2,510	171,805	132,700
Potatoes, bu	3,114	685	....	....
Coal, tons	4,510	....	1,601	....
Hay, tons	210	....	50	....
Lumber, m	2,254	945	907	....
Shingles, m	....	1,000	80	225
Salt, brls	267	256	2,474	1,456
Poultry, lbs	72,195	216,981	142,633	127,645
Poultry, coops	....	....	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	117	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	271	319	80	236
Cheese, pkgs	297	1,210	149	496
Cider, brls	141	141	....	....
Beans, bu	40	....	15	....

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,169 bu wheat, 712 bu oats, 1,334 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 43 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 34 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (111 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 25 cars No. 2 corn, 7 cars new mixed do, 59 cars rejected do, 12 cars no grade do (111 corn); 5 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars rejected (20 oats); 20 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do, 10 cars No. 2 barley, 15 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected do (37 barley). Total, 310 cars, or 123,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,955 bu wheat, 12,079 bu corn, 2,330 bu oats, 7,601 bu rye, 8,552 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding week ending as dated:

Receipts—	*Dec. 16,* 1876.	*Dec. 9,* 1876.	*Dec. 18,* 1875.
Flour, brls	72,901	77,548	69,345
Wheat, bu	488,315	286,618	410,750
Corn, bu	488,370	510,179	198,956
Oats, bu	183,189	239,044	80,646
Rye, bu	70,858	40,639	12,846
Barley, bu	91,550	85,365	63,080
D. hogs, No	5,757	5,489	2,879
Live hogs, No	151,477	171,205	11,717
Cattle, No	20,977	22,349	18,149
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	79,773	63,298	47,623
Wheat, bu	162,238	281,831	74,235
Corn, bu	320,584	287,443	70,086
Oats, bu	105,700	91,000	61,400
Rye, bu	37,957	45,262	3,410
Barley, bu	86,587	69,905	35,701
D. hogs, No	5,757	5,489	1,911
Live hogs, No	8,483	11,322	10,529
Cattle No	7,844	7,612	8,371

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Dec. 16, 1876.	*Dec. 9,* 1876.	*Dec. 18,* 1875.
Flour, brls	19,950	17,910	35,000
Wheat, bu	316,660	288,653	377,900
Corn, bu	1,197,675	1,153,350	577,000

The leading produce markets were irregular on Saturday, both in price and activity. Provisions, wheat, and barley were stronger; corn, oats, and rye tended downward, and there was not much change in other departments. The two chief influences at work were the Eastern question and the freight question. It was understood that Turkey declines to accede to the demands of Russia, and will fight alone if need be; while the railroad trouble was reported to be ended at last, with an important advance in rates as the natural consequence. Our receipts were somewhat smaller in wheat and larger in corn, with little outgo in anything except meats, as ground corn was not to be had. It was whispered that 30c per 100 lbs had been offered several days ago, and refused for room for a round lot of wheat from here to New York. And this, while the nominal rate was 20c. The meat shipments have, however, been enormous: averaging nearly 4,000,000 lbs for each of the six working days of the past week.

There was a reasonably active dry goods market, and prices were firm all around. Standard cotton

GOSSIP FOR THE BOYS.

Concerning Sports Both In and Out of Season.

Relating Principally to Base-Ball and Fast Horses.

List of Players Engaged for Next Year's Nines.

Curious Facts About the "Terror of the West."

Jackson, the Horse-Sharp, Again Given an Airing.

O'Leary, the Chicago Pedestrian, a Success in England.

The Latest and Freshest Sporting Intelligence of All Kinds.

B.-B.

NEXT YEAR'S NINES.

Several inquiries having been made by letter and otherwise as to an exact list of all the players engaged for next year in the League clubs, the necessary facts have been gathered, and in the following will be found the name of every man now known to be under contract. Several other men have been at different times engaged, but afterwards released, and a still larger number have been subjects of newspaper rumor, and reported engaged without reference to the truth. The following lists were given by the officers of the clubs, and are, therefore, correct.

BOSTON.

Wright,	Bond,	Schafer,
Leonard,	Leonard,	Leonard,
White,	Murnan,	Hourke,
Brown,	Morrill,	Manning.
Wells.	Hutton.	

CHICAGO.

Spalding,	Peters,	Glenn,
Bradley,	Waitt,	Hines,
Devlin,	Anson,	Smith.
Burdock.		

CINCINNATI.

Wetherby,	Booth,	Jones,
Allison,	Foley,	Addy.
Pike,		

LOUISVILLE.

Devlin,	Gerhardt,	Hague,
Ryan,	Ryan,	Chapman.

ST. LOUIS.

Carpenter,	McGeary,	Remsen,
Nichols,	Forster,	Blong.
Dehman.	Battin.	

HARTFORD.

Hartzell,	Carey,	Holdsworth,
Start,	Ferguson,	Cassidy,
Burdock.	York.	Higham.

HOW THE ATHLETICS TAKE IT.

The Philadelphia *Mercury*, organ of the Athletic Club, thus plans the future of that organization outside of the League:

As might have been expected, the Athletics found no mercy at the hands of the League, last Thursday, and were summarily excluded. This step we do not regret in the least, as we have always been of the opinion that the Athletic would have been more successful.—financially and otherwise,—if they had remained out of the close corporation known as the League. Of course, this action will cause a reorganization of the Athletics, as a number of the best players engaged for that year will go elsewhere. The Athletics, however, have survived many of the effete organizations that now cling to the League, and will prove as independent this season, saving money thereby, as they will have a reduced salary list, and in addition will not have to go to Boston or six thousand dollars annually for traveling expenses. A meeting will shortly be held for the purpose of selecting a nine that will properly represent Philadelphia. Sensenderfer, Mendenhall, Morris, or Lafferty would make an excellent pitcher for such a nine, while Coons, Bennett, or Williamson could be selected for catcher. For positions of first and third bases, none better than Fisler and Meyerle could be selected, while Sommerville or Al Reach would make a good second baseman, and Fulmer or Creamer play short-stop. In the out-field, we would have a wide list of names to pick from, including Eggler, Semmender, McMullin, Cuthbert, and about a dozen promising amateurs whose names we cannot call to mind at present.

The above is in striking contrast to the attitude of the same paper a couple of weeks ago, when it dared the Western clubs to attempt to expel the Athletics and asserted that it had four members of the League pledged to vote against expulsion.

The Philadelphia *Item* foams at the mouth on hearing the news, and then adds: "We repeat, this is good news, because it kills the League. (!) The Clubs composing the League cannot make a dollar outside of Philadelphia, and they know it. (!) Here the harvest is gathered. (!) here only is found hospitality. (!) here only is the game appreciated at its full worth. (!) It kills no nines both the Athletic and Philadelphia teams to reorganize on the ten-men plan, and that the former be ready to "swallow up everything that comes along," for which the *Item* can procure them $5,000 apiece if they follow its advice." That is good news—most excellent tidings. But concerning the money made by clubs in Philadelphia, THE TRIBUNE, having various figures at hand, points to the following facts: The Chicago Club received for the last fourteen games it has played in Philadelphia in 1874, 1875, and 1876, the munificent sum of $1,310, or an average of $93 per game! The same rate of recompense throughout the country would have bankrupted the club, left the players unpaid, and raised very much such a state of things as exists in Philadelphia today—excepting only that the Chicago club would have saved their honor, which did not occur to the Athletics as possible.

The Sunday *Republic* dismisses the subject as follows: "There will be no League organization in this city next year, unless the gentlemen who are connected with the Philadelphia ace fit to enter them. The Athletic have been expelled by a unanimous vote, there not being a dissenting vote. This is without doubt the end of that time-honored organization, the old Athletic Club."

DEVLIN.

The *Globe-Democrat* relates the following anecdote of Devlin, of the Louisville club:

A few days ago, Devlin telegraphed the officers of the St. Louis Club to send him $50, and that he would meet them in Cleveland and present arrangements to pitch for the Chicagos next season. The officers of the St. Louis Club did nothing of the kind, knowing that Devlin had been engaged by the Louisville Club. The festive James had more irons in the fire than one, however, for he also telegraphed to the Cincinnati Club a proposition identical with the one made to the Browns, but if Keefe declined to bite, and the "terror of the West" was compelled to replenish his purse in some other way.

Justice to the management of the Louisvilles demands that the facts concerning Devlin should be given, especially as his side of the story was given in THE TRIBUNE'S Louisville correspondence some weeks ago. It appears that before the close of the season Devlin had drawn every dollar to which he was entitled on the past season's engagement, and at his request the club authorities advanced him $250 on 1877's contract. When this was spent, he wanted another $250, but it was not forthcoming, whereupon he made himself extremely unpleasant, and wrote letters to Nick Young claiming that his engagement with Louisville was void, and asking that the League declare it so. The reply of the Louisville Club was a calm and even-tempered letter, declining to advance charges, but simply demanding the right to discipline their own men, which was of course accorded by the Board. Pending this action, Devlin was attempting to get money, not only out of the St. Louis and Cincinnati clubs, as stated in the above extract, but out of other organizations in and out of the League, complaining in every case that he couldn't get his pay from Louisville, when, as a matter of fact, he had not only $1,150 due for the season, but $250 more in advance. The club had drawn $250 for which he had not done an hour's work. There is nothing in the Louisville Club's action which bears out Devlin's accusation of unfairness, and the only thing which can be alleged against the Directors of the club is that the people of the city is that they were too easy with Devlin, and treated him with such undue leniency that he became puffed up with vanity, and, deeming his services indispensable, made an ass of himself.

THE "CLIPPER" CAMPAIGN.

When the League was formed it drew down upon it at once the enmity of the New York *Clipper*, because the editor of the ball department of that paper was not consulted either in the formation of the League itself nor in the construction of the rules under which it played. The enmity which began then was made more bitter by the fact that the publication of the League rules was taken away from this same editor, named Chadwick, and put where they would bring the most revenue for the League. This same enmity has been all along making itself manifest in every issue of the *Clipper* in various petty and mean little ways; but, now that the League has passed successfully through its first year, and ended it with a vigorous effort to redeem the game from dead-beat organizations, behold Chadwick arrayed at once as an open partisan and declaring war in a short but utterly false and prejudiced statement. Indeed, it is wonderful how many falsehoods the writer manages to get into a dozen lines. He begins with the assertion that the Western Clubs took advantage of the fact that they were in a majority to expel the Athletic and National Clubs. Nothing could be falser, and no one can fail to see it when it is noted that in the Board of Directors were two Eastern and two Western clubs. Had the Eastern members of the Board voted "no" on the motion to recommend expulsion, the action could not well have been taken. And yet they both voted to expel, and made the Board unanimous. Does that look as if the Western clubs forced the action?

Again, when the League came to vote on the expulsion of the two clubs, it took two-thirds to carry that measure. The Western clubs could not have made that two-thirds unless aided by the Bostons and Hartfords; but yet the League unanimously voted to expel the defaulters. It was and is a lie to say that the effect of giving the balance of power to the West was to expel the clubs.

Further on in the ten lines is the statement that the League endeavors to "sustain its position in excluding the general class of professional clubs." Either the writer of that sentiment is horribly misinformed or he is a malicious falsifier. Who was kept out or excluded from the League? No applications for membership were received or voted upon, and hence it is folly—or worse—to say that any one was kept out. On the contrary, and as if to give the absolute denial to this malicious statement, the League changed its constitution so that a club could get in at any time before the playing season. If that was not concession enough, pray what would the *Clipper* have asked?

Having thus opened the campaign of mendacious malice, it is fair to expect a continuance. If it grows in intensity, or even maintains the degree set in the sample, it will become the most wonderful calumny of the age.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

A correspondent signing himself "Fielder" asks which of the two clubs—Hartford or St. Louis—was awarded second place in the championship contest. The question grows out of a mistake made by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at Cleveland during the season of the League. He telegraphed that the demand for forfeiture made by the St. Louis Club had been agreed to by the Directory, but he was mistaken on that point, the vote standing two and two on the question. The award was, therefore, made on the basis of all games played, which gave Hartford second place with forty-seven won, while St. Louis had won only forty-five.

A correspondent calling himself "Sine" asks if the League, or the Directory thereof, took any action upon the game between the Chicago and St. Louis clubs upon the grounds of the latter, Aug. 21 last. He is informed that the subject was not brought up by the club which had the grievance. It might be said—though not officially—that the St. Louis Club was so thoroughly ashamed of the conduct of young Walker on that occasion, that they declined to apply for the judgment to which his decision would—if it had been sustained—entitled them. As the record now exists, therefore, the game will be counted as it was finished.

FROZEN UP.

A letter to the *Clipper* from Lynn, Mass., says that Cummings, late of the Hartfords, will play with the Live Oaks, of Lynn, next year. This is undoubtedly a misapprehension—to use a mild word.

There is a project on foot for the establishment of a stock company by the Actives of Reading, Pa. Grounds have been secured, and the work of fencing and improving will be commenced at an early date. The following players are likely to be engaged: Fields, Warren, Goodman, Heifert, Dull, Hassler, and James.

There is good reason for saying that George Hall, the strongest batsman among the fielders of this country, will go to St. Louis next year. The Brown-Stocking management have also engaged one of the very best catchers in this country, whose name will shortly be announced.

The announcement in these columns last week that Addy, of last year's Chicagos, would probably play in Cincinnati next season, is confirmed by the signing of the contracts during the week. The selection is an eminently wise one for the club, as Addy is one of the hardest-working and most faithful, cheerful men in the League. His batting record is above the average, and his fielding was very good.

A paper published in this city has acurious, and not entirely honest, habit of avoiding the news of the game, and publishing nothing in the ball column but assertions that it did, on a certain day in 1874, or thereby, take the ground that has since been occupied by a League enactment. This is, of course, of little moment, and is moreover a safe thing to do, inasmuch as no file of the paper is kept outside the publication office; still it seems rather small business for men to indulge in. "I told you so" never gained anybody either money or credit.

THE TURF.

WHERE NOT TO BUY TROTTERS.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published an article detailing at some length the scoundrelism of one Jackson, a professional horse-sharp and confidence-man, who hails from various South Side rented stables as occasion serves him. Within a few days a business-man of the city, with a taste for a fast horse, answered an advertisement from the rear of No. 302 Michigan avenue, and Jackson replied with the following letter:

I have received yours on the 27th Enquireing about the trotting horse he is for sale. Since the death of the Death of the owner and there is no use for him now he is a sideral good Square Trotter without a fault in any way he does not Break on the road nor he is not afraid of anything and he Does not bull much on the bit no more than a good road Horse will Do so there fore you can Judge what a good driver he is he is 15¾ hand very nice quick Gait and Excellent Action he is 15¾ Hand high and not over 6 years of age he can Be Driven by any one he is a nice Rich Bay color with a nice Mane & Tail nearly touching the Ground. He is quite Both in the Stable and in Harness He can Be Drove Both in Double Harness & single Harness he is very Proud Horse when out. I Heard the Mrs say that the Price would Be $250.00 Dollars I know myself that the old Gentleman Sir owned him for $300.00 Dollars he was only 4 years of age $110.00 Dollars to Mr. dobse he stood in Orange County New York State & he is Much Better now a good Deal than he was then & now I have told you all that I know about him and have been taking Care of him now Ever since he came into the use of Mr Snowgrass so Now if you think any thing of the Horse You will please answer this & May be I can let me know when you think you would come heare. Direct your answer to the Stable in the rear of 302 Michigan Ave Chicago.

The morals, that any man who deals with Jackson does with the certainty of being cheated and swindled out of all the money he has. Avoid all the "private stable" advertisements as you would the yellow fever.

THE BOARD OF APPEALS

at its last session in Rochester transacted a considerable amount of business, indicating the following particulars: Receipts for the year, $15,042; penalties imposed in 1875, $1,000; in 1876, 1,171 due for suspended dues, $182,060; total number of tracks holding membership, 170. Following is a formal list of cases acted upon as far as the same would interest the Western reader: Northwestern Agricultural Association, Fairbault, Minn., application denied; Lake County Agricultural Association, Waukegan, Ill., ruled that they have no authority to change the time as recorded; Sycamore Driving Park Association, Sycamore, Ill., application allowed; W. H. Fasig, Cleveland, O., change of record modified to the substitution of a fine of $100, until payment of which the horse in question remains expelled; Eugene E. Rood, Milwaukee, Wis., expulsion temporarily removed; Dan Mace, New York city, expulsion temporarily removed; Van Ness, Rochester, N. Y., expulsion temporarily removed; B. L. Sheldon, Rochester, N. Y., expulsion of horse Albemarle modified to a fine of $500, until payment of which he remains expelled; Detroit Horse Fair Association vs. Columbus Driving Park Association, ordered that the Columbus Park Association pay over to the National Association the sum of $374, the sum in dispute; Virginia Driving Park Association, Virginia, Ill., application granted.

LATEST SALES.

The following are the recent sales of trotting stock reported: Macey Bros., Versailles, Ky., to Charles Kohn, Jr., Cincinnati, b. f. Blanche Ferguson, by American Clay; $1,000. Bradley, Philadelphia, to a Pennsylvania gentleman, b. s. Milton Medium, record 2:21, by Happy Medium; $5,000. Crego & Browley, San Francisco, to Dr. Welch, same place, gr. m. May Howard, record 2:24, by Paddy Magee; $5,000. Same to Richard Hanford, same place, gr. m. Sweetbriar, record, 2:28¾; by Eugene Casserly; $2,000. Dr. Van Hammel, Cleveland, to G. M. Hoaver, Bradford, O., b. s. Rigadoon, by Knickerbocker; $1,000. George Hammill, Rome, New York, to J. D. Millett, Adams, N. Y., b. c. Tommy Hollins, by Autocrat. W. M. Finley, Cynthiana, Ky., to T. C. Jefferson, same place, b. s. Red Norman, by Alexander's Norman. R. C. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., to C. H. Dunlap, Mount Sterling, Ill., b. c. Amber, by Almont; price, $1,250.

A CHALLENGE TO PACERS.

The last issue of *Wilkes's Spirit* at hand chronicles the sale of the 5-year old pacer Sam by L. C. Dodge & Co., of Ravenna, O., to New York parties for $1,000. The item added to the statement of the sale that Sam could pace in 2:18, or some equally low figure. This having cast the eye of the owner of a good pacer in the West, he has written to William Boyle, Secretary of Dexter Park, desiring him to offer the owner of Sam a match race over Dexter Park for $1,000 to $3,000 a side at such time next spring as they may choose to name. In event of that kind would be very entertaining and would draw a large attendance.

WANDERING ITEMS.

The Ottawa *Free Press* advocates the establishment of a winter trotting circuit in Canada, extending from Fort Hope to Montreal. It thinks there would be many trotters entered for an ice campaign from the States.

The stockholders in the Detroit Driving Park, at the meeting held last Tuesday evening, learned that the net loss for the season was $1,450, each of the twenty-five stockholders being assessed $58. It was resolved to continue the association, and hold the meeting hereafter during the first week in July.

A horseman in Olney, Ill., writing to the *Spirit of the Times*, tells of a 7-year-old grey gelding, 17.3 hands without shoes, who had shown 2:30 as a pacer, and who, of his own accord, quit that gait and went to trotting, since which time he has marked 2:30. It is possible that this wonder may show up on a track; but, as a general rule, these wonders do better on paper than on land.

It must have been a thrilling scene that occurred at Alexandra Park, England, a short time ago, when a horse named Magnet, in a trot a mile in 3:05. A large crowd was present. The noble plug was in full trim, and got away with Time in fine style, doing the mile in 2:50. In this country a man who would bring out a three-minute horse to trot against time would be sent to an asylum for feeble-minded people.

Gilmore's Garden in New York is being refitted for exhibitions of polo and trotting. The seats which were reserved while Barnum occupied the building will be taken away, and the whole converted into an open space. The park included within all the pillars will be inclosed by a railing and used for polo. Around the polo ground a trotting track, twenty-five feet wide, will be constructed. The trotting matches will be under the direction of John Murphy.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY IN ENGLAND.

In last week's TRIBUNE was given the latest advices which had then been received from O'Leary's first long-distance walk in England, at Royal Pomona Gardens, Manchester. The following account of the closing part of the walk is taken from the *Sporting Life*:

The American appeared on the track at five minutes past 11 on Tuesday night, Nov. 21, when Crossland had obtained a lead of five miles, and, although both retired several times during the morning, they maintained their respective positions until 115 miles had been traversed, when Crossland began to show signs of lameness. From this point the Sheffielder began rapidly to draw back, and from the manner in which he crawled round the track it was evident that he was suffering great pain. Still, however, he struggled on manfully, and it was not until twenty-three minutes past 10 on Wednesday morning that he could be induced to leave off, having then covered a few yards over 180 miles. The American, however, kept on at a very fair pace, and when 161 miles had been registered he once more got in front, a position which he maintained gallantly to the finish. He rested for an hour and a half, Crossland, whose left leg appeared much swollen with his rest, recommenced walking, but to the merest tyro it was evident that his game was hopeless. As the afternoon advanced, the ball began to fill, and the excitement of the spectators (who numbered about 12,000) seemed to have an exhilarating influence upon Crossland, who kept sprinting against his opponent in a remarkable manner. These tactics, however, did not seem to harass with O'Leary, who, after trying to keep up with the Englishman, went off at eleven minutes past 6, when 169 miles had been placed to his credit. In the meantime, Crossland had been gradually reducing the gap between them, and dashing around the track at a great pace, he got within 200 yards of O'Leary, when the latter came on the track again at 8½. On the men getting together both traveled at a merry rate, and in order that the ball might be cheered again, both men retired at 10:50, the respective distances covered up to that time being—O'Leary, 198 miles 4 laps; Crossland, 196 miles 2 laps. O'Leary was the first to reappear, at 11h. 2m. 30s., and he was followed by his opponent at 11h. 5m. In the next few miles nothing noteworthy occurred, both men walking at a fair pace, and at 9 o'clock on Thursday forenoon O'Leary retired for one hour, having covered 236 miles 1 lap to Crossland's 230 miles 4 laps. After walking on until 12:45 the Sheffielder was compelled to turn in, and on making his appearance, at seven minutes to 3, he was over four-teen miles to the bad. That the contest was virtually at an end now became apparent, and the men, as they tramped round the track, presented a most pitiful appearance, the American in particular looking fairly "used up." During the afternoon Crossland gained slightly, but he was unable to sustain the effort, and when he had covered 235 miles at 5h. 37m. 48s. (or 37h. 37m. 48s. from the start) the American, at 6 P. M., on 259 miles, both men now went in for a long rest, as it was not until the nine minutes to 6 that the champion made his appearance, and on resuming his painful journey he walked very slowly. When he was joined by Crossland, at 6 o'clock, a change was speedily increased, and they walked merrily together until twenty-five minutes past 8, when O'Leary again repaired to his rooms, the telegraph-board debiting that he had left 263 miles and 3 laps in the rear. After an interval of twelve minutes he came on again, and Crossland having to retire at 9 o'clock, O'Leary began to draw further ahead. At a quarter past 9 and Crossland resumed, he was exactly seventeen miles in the rear, O'Leary having traversed 276 miles to his 259; but, as the former went off the track after walking 276 miles 1 lap, he had reduced the distance to a little less than fourteen miles when the American came on, as sixteen minutes to 10. Crossland set himself down to his work in a wonderfully game manner, and reduced the gap between himself and his opponent, and the herculean efforts which he now put in were greeted with loud applause, which was well-deserved, considering the disadvantage under which he was laboring. Crossland, after he had traversed 284 miles, at 5h. 37min. 38sec., began to reel about the track in a hopeless manner, and, after walking a lap further, he was induced by his friend to retire, as it was plain that he had not the least chance of catching O'Leary, who walked on until 10h. 15m., when Tom Noble, of Nottingham, the backer of Crossland, stated he was quite satisfied, and that O'Leary had no occasion to finish the distance, as in the time O'Leary had covered 294 miles 1 lap, and, after finishing walking, he made a short and appropriate speech, in which he stated that Crossland was the gamest man that he ever competed against.

BILLIARDS.

RELICS OF THE BURLEIGH-SHAW ROW.

There has lately sprung up something like a discussion over the badge which should carry with it the championship of the Northwestern and the Southwestern States. This emblem, which was put up for a tournament by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, came into the possession of William Burleigh and went into the hands of Louis Shaw'n hands by a corrupt and dirty bargain and sale by which Burleigh was bribed to let Shaw beat him—something which he could not do under any sort of equal circumstances. Shaw having thus stolen the emblem by a scoundrelly and unsportsmanlike trick, is now flaunting it as a badge of his dishonor wherever he can pick up a few dollars; and, having been exposed by this paper in his pretensions in St. Louis, has now gone to New Orleans. It is sufficient of him to say that he never won the emblem and never could have won it by fair play, having pitched his opponent to lose, he carried away the badge, which in such an owner's hand is nothing more than a tin teapot cover as far as regards any question of championship. The good people of New Orleans on whom Shaw desires to impose his simplicities, having himself are hereby warned that he is a low class player who has no more right to the badge he wears than would a thief who had stolen it in the night.

Another chapter in this story is found in the performances of one Elliott, who engineered the scheme by which Burleigh lost the match to Shaw. He paid Burleigh—according to the latter's confession of $500 to lose the game, and made his reward by swindling the men who bet on the better player. Before the challenge could have been entertained he had to deposit the value of the medal with the Brunswick & Balke Company, and when that corporation stood out until the game was won declared the badge forfeited, and demanded its return before they would give up the deposit. The character of Elliott may be learned from the fact that he "squealed" and sued for his money back under the classified ads of the Chicago Tribune. The Brunswick & Balke Company have therefore been summoned over into Coldwater, Mich., to defend their money against the man Elliott, who seems to be unwilling to stand up to his bargain, and who has unquestionably taken the means to get even with the donors of the medal which no sportsman would ever have thought of for one moment.

There is one way, and only one, out of this unpleasantness: let the medal be declared invalid, as it should have been long ago, and a new emblem of merely nominal cost be given to some player who is willing to maintain it. At present, that man seems to be Tom Gallagher, of Cleveland, who was not among the first when the tournament was finished, but he has done much better than any other contestant since. Miller has been twice beaten by Maginn and has rather retired into his room; Burleigh has put himself into the handling hand for confessing to a steal; Rhines, third player, is making more money in his room than he could practicing, and would vote if the case came up for Gallagher; McAfee seems rather on the Pacific Coast than anywhere else; Shaw has been beaten by Gallagher, and the latter is best entitled to the emblem of any honest competitor for it. Let him have and maintain it, and by that means some sport would be created and matches played which would not otherwise be the case.

Shaw has published an impudent note in a sporting paper, asking Gallagher to challenge him for the medal. If the latter does so he will be reducing himself to the level of the gang who buy and sell games—something which has never been owned up to by anybody but Carme, Rudolphe, Burleigh, and Shaw.

MAGGIOLI VS. MILLER.

No general publicity has been given to the fact that Henry Miller and Frank Maggioli had a fine game a few days ago for the championship of Louisiana, the latter winning with an average of 10 5-7. The loser challenged for another game for $50 aside at once, and was again beaten by 400 to 293.

TRAP-SHOOTING.

SMALL SHOT.

The members of the Audubon Club meet at their club-room, McCormick's Block, every Monday and Thursday evenings, for social recreation.

For some time the Superiority badge of the old Kennicott Club has been held by Mr. Abner Price, unchallenged and undisturbed; but at last Mr. Price has been called upon to defend it, John Kleinmann being the challenger.

Last Thursday's shoot at Dexter Park for the Audubon Club diamond badge was won by Charles Morris, who made the extraordinary score of ten straight at thirty yards, English rules. This is the first time Mr. Morris has held the emblem. S. H. Turrill, J. J. Kleinman, and E. P. Martin scored 9; C. E. Felton, 8; W. W. Foss and F. C. Wilson, C. C. Mears and O. Kern, 6; G. Smith and W. Crow, 5.

A match is being arranged between ten men residing on the Calumet and ten members of the Chicago Club. The Calumet men who will participate are Abe and Henry Kleinman, Joe Reeves, Florens Benner, A. M. Decker, M. Hunter, Lewis Heisler, George Kleinman, Tom Harding, and T. Doyle, a strong team. It is not known who the Chicago ten will be, but Fred Taylor, T. W. Willmarth, and Charles Williard, are among those mentioned. The match will take place at Decker's, Dec. 27.

Considerable comment was excited during last week by a rather indefinite telegram from San Francisco announcing that Bogardus had been beaten by a local shot. The following dispatch to the New York *Herald* of the 14th gives some additional facts:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Bogardus and Crittenden Robinson, champion of California, shot a pigeon match at Oakland Park today for a purse of $250. Sixty single birds and twenty pairs, under California rules. Bogardus killed fifty-two single birds and Robinson fifty-three. Owing to the darkness only eighteen pairs each were shot at. Bogardus killing two-six birds and Robinson killing the latter winning the match. Robinson killed twenty-five birds consecutively and Bogardus sixteen. The referee was strongly in favor of Robinson, and the evident unfairness of some of his decisions against Bogardus were severely commented upon by the crowd, and probably lost the latter a number of birds. Even the opponent shot so carefully and well that it is doubtful if Bogardus would have won even had the decisions been fair. Another match, under Pradher Club rules, will probably be arranged between the two men, when a fairer test of their skill may be expected.

OTHER SPORTS.

COCK-FIGHTING.

The much-discussed main between Chicago and Eastern cocks seems no nearer to being fought than it was a week ago. The latest proposition comes from Dean Wilson, of Buffalo, and Dan Mahoney, of Rochester, who have, up to this time, manifested a good deal of willingness to talk, but not much desire to put up. They now want an allowance of $100 for expenses if they fight in Indiana. Jerry Monroe, who will represent Chicago if the main is fought, said yesterday that he was about tired of so much talk without any action. He would give $100 for expenses if the match was fought in Indiana, and, now that he had agreed to all that the other side had asked, he wanted a date fixed for the fight, or else that the other side should close up and back out.

GASTROPHOLISM.

A well-known saloon-keeper of this city is open to back himself against any glutton in the city for $100 to $300 a side to eat more than any competitor none. Particulars may be obtained at Clayton & Williams' cigar-store, No. 83 Madison street. It will hardly be worth any man's while to apply unless he can eat two breakfasts, noon dinner, lunch, 5 o'clock dinner, supper, tea, and a late snack of a stew and a dozen fried.

FOOT-BALL.

The unpropitious weather has prevented the Chicago Foot-Ball Club from playing as many practice and match games as was intended. As soon as the weather becomes suitable, there will be a speedy revival of this sport. Challenges have been received from Ann Arbor, Milwaukee, Evanston, and several other places where foot-ball clubs have been organized.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Prince of Wales Installs a Provincial Grand Master.

Lodges of Intelligence—Lecture on the Symbolisms of the Third Degree.

Elections and Installation of Officers in Different Grades.

MASONIC.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NORWICH.

The Prince of Wales attended a public meeting at Norwich, England, Nov. 21, on behalf of an extension of a hospital. In the evening, in his capacity of Grand Master of the Free Masons of England, he presided at the installation of Lord Suffield as Grand Master of the Free Masons for the province of Norfolk.

The Lodge work commenced by Mal. Penrice, the Deputy Grand Master, opening the Lodge in due form, and then the Bible, one of the Lights of the Craft, was in due form opened before the Grand Master's chair. On the desk, at the time of the ceremony, were Bonner of the Provincial Grand Lodge, were Sir Albert Woods (Garter), the Grand Director of the Ceremonies, under whom the ceremonies of the day were worked; Lord Waveney, Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk; Lord Ashburnham; Hamilton; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Past Grand Chaplain; the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Grand Chaplain and Deputy Grand Master of Suffolk, and about 200 Masons of high degree. Sir Albert Woods appointed from special stewards who had been selected for the occasion a deputation to attend upon the Grand Master when his arrival should be announced, and those upon whom this honor fell were Brothers the High Sheriff of Norfolk, Sir Robert Buxton, M. P.; J. Bond Cabbell, Col. Boileau, A. W. Ambuns, Sir W. M. B. Proctor, M. P.; G. M. Bolleau, Chf. Bircwell, R. S. Bignold, Capt. Dods, R. T. Garlton, J. S. Holmes, Roger Kerrison, G. W. Lofius, the Rev. H. Lombe, the Rev. J. Mangan, D. D.; Capt. Massey, Cecil Montgomerie, Capt. H. Parker, P. Pigott, T. Watson, G. Wilkinson, and H. Morgan.

The silver trumpets having announced the arrival of the most Worshipful the Grand Master, the deputation retired in order to receive him at the portals of the hall. The organ peale forth melodious music as the Prince entered the hall, accompanied by Lord Skelmersdale, the Deputy Grand Master of England, and the special stewards. The brethren stood to order as his Royal Highness, with his usual grace and dignity, walked up the path which divided the large assemblage; but no sooner had he taken his seat upon the throne vacated for him by the Provincial Deputy Grand Master than a loud and enthusiastic cheer burst forth, and this was again and again repeated. Sir Albert Woods advanced to the throne, and called upon the brethren to salute his Royal Highness in the usual manner, and with all honors due of feasting and decorum. The brethren were the Grand Masonic decorations of a magnificent apron, splendidly embroidered, with armlets to match, the Grand Master's jewel pendant from the gold collar, and upon his breast the Order of the Garter, and the Special Steward's jewel, set in diamonds, struck at his own installation. The Grand Master then took up the sword of state, the Provincial Grand Lodge. The announcement was made that Lord Suffield, K. C. B., a Past-Master of a lodge, Provincial Grand Master designate, escorted by Grand Officers, and a special body of Stewards was sent to escort him to the dais. He was received without the lodge, and escorted to the front of the Grand Master's pedestal.

The Grand Master, in addressing his Lordship, said: In conferring upon you to-day the position of Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, I feel convinced that I shall have the approval of the brethren in the jurisdiction at the appointment. (Cheers.) I believe that this appointment will find favor in the eyes of all, and that you will discharge the duties of that high station in an unostentatious and impartial manner that the choice I have made will confer pleasure and gratification upon all the brethren who will be under your rule. (Cheers.)

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Brother H. G. Barwell, then read the patent conferring the position of Provincial Grand Master upon Lord Suffield, the Grand Master's titles and his Lordship's being recited in due form. The Grand Master then put the usual questions, eliciting the promises to strictly observe the rights and privileges of the brethren, and to maintain the Order according to its ancient constitution. The answers to the questions having been duly given, the Grand Master himself invested the newly-created Provincial Grand Master with the apron and insignia of his office. Amid the loud sounding of the cheers, his Royal Highness then placed Lord Suffield on the throne he had himself occupied and placed in his Lordship's hand an emblem of power, the sword of state. The new Provincial Grand Master was then saluted by the brethren, Sir Albert Woods directing the salute.

The Provincial Grand Master then said:

"May it please your Royal Highness, Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, I beg to be permitted to say that I am deeply grateful to your Royal Highness for the great honor you have conferred upon me in presenting me to the Grand Lodge as the Provincial Grand Master, vacated by the lamented death of our brother, the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M. P. I am fully sensible of the responsibilities and duties thus placed upon me, and, accepting those responsibilities, it will be my anxious endeavor to perform the duties of my office; and, I will, as far as lies within my power, do all I can for the honor and advantage of Freemasonry in general, for the grand charities common to us all, and for this province in particular; and so I hope to merit your approval. Brethren, of the choice his Royal Highness has made. (Cheers.) Circumstances have prevented me from congratulating our brethren and the distinguished visitors in the customary manner, but I hope that I will soon be able to summon a Provincial Grand Lodge, which says a Cathedral city, when, perhaps, I shall be again honored by those brothers from a distance, to whom now I can only offer my thanks for their cordial good feeling in coming so far to witness the ceremony of to-day.

CHAPTER ELECTIONS.

At the annual convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., held Friday evening, Dec. 15, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: Andrew J. Gilford, M. E. H. P.; Henry Munsterman, E. K.; Thomas Hutchings, E. S. A. B. Stiles, Capt. of H.; Peter Hilton, Prin. Soj.; Malcolm McDonald, Treasurer; Charles B. Wright, Secretary; J. M. Terwilliger, R. A. Capt.; G. W. Lawrence, G. M. 3d V.; James Keats, G. M. 2d V.; Charles N. Dietz, G. M. 1st V.; H. Hatfield, 2d Vail; W. F. Bunn, Chaplain; J. H. Whitbeck, W. H. Woodbury, M. Gray, Stewards.

The public installation will be held Friday evening, Dec. 22.

At a regular convocation of Harvard Chapter, No. 91, of R. A. M., held at Masonic Hall Dec. 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. B. Rosencrantz, H. P.; B. A. Wade, King; S. Scott, Scribe; D. W. Downs, C. H.; L. Smith, P. S.; R. C. Clark, R. A. C.; W. H. Towne, M. Third Vail; P. Russell, M. Second Vail; W. Grovenstein, M. First Vail; J. C. Crumb, Treasurer; P. A. Saunders, Secretary.

At Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., Friday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: C. G. Howell, M. E. H. P.; C. E. Ross, E. K.; J. T. Matthews, E. S.; J. Hodges, C. H.; T. F. Spooner, P. S.; William Bordwell, R. A. C.; H. T. Jacobs, 3d Vail; G. W. Harriman, 2d Vail; C. B. Hefter, 1st Vail; E. F. Newell, Secretary; M. Campbell, Treasurer; Orin Jenks, Tyler; Comp. George Allen Ross, Acting Grand Captain of Host.

At the Annual Convocation of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., held Monday evening, Dec. 11, the following companions were elected for the ensuing year: John A. Crawford, M. E. H. P.; Gilbert W. Barnard, E. K.; Alexander M. Thomson, Scribe; Samuel Kerr, C. of H.; Comp. W. H. Thompson, P. S.; H. Schwartz, M. 3d Vail; W. Handlin, M. 2d Vail, Robert Malcom, M. 1st Vail; Thomas E. Miller, Treasurer; J. O. Dickerson, Secretary; S. M. Richardson, Tyler.

LODGE ELECTION.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. and A. M.: G. B. Coffin, W. M.; Henry W. Wolseley, S. W.; William Handlin, J. W.; Thomas E. Miller, Treasurer; William Kerr, Secretary; Frank C. Vierling, S. D.; Albert Willenbrock, J. D.; Robert Malcom, S. S.; Thomas Hancock, J. S.; S. M. Richardson, Tyler.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

John B. Gough and wife are at the Sherman House.

In the account of the dedication of Trinity Chapel at Highland Park it was omitted to state that S. M. Randolph was designer and architect of the building.

Some of the members of the Ellsworth Zouave Company met at 960 Wabash avenue last night to talk over business affairs and the appointment of non-commissioned officers.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 10 degrees below zero; 10 a. m., 7 below; 12 m., 4 below; 3 p. m., zero; 8 p. m., zero. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.49; 8 p. m., 30.48.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland comes out again with a very neatly-printed pamphlet called "What do Unitarians Believe?" and announces that the services of the Fourth Church will be held at Carr's Hall, 789 Cottage Grove avenue, at 11 o'clock, every Sunday hereafter.

During the hard times it is not as generally known as it should be that the Hahnemann Hospital, 287 and 289 Cottage Grove avenue, affords relief free of charge to all suffering worthy poor. Its department for the treatment of all deformities and diseases of the eye and ear is particularly complete.

The Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday favored its guests with one of those 5:30 o'clock special dinners which have proved so enjoyable to the patrons of that excellent house. The dinner was followed by a dance, led by Hand's orchestra, and the boarders—the little people included—tripped away many hours very pleasantly.

The following are the Committees of the Citizens' Association on the subject named. They are very important in view of the business before the Association during the coming winter: Judiciary—E. B. McCagg, W. F. Tuley, and Thomas T. Withrow. State and County Legislation—D. L. Shorey, W. H. King, and Charles H. Reed.

Mrs. Martha Thayer, the mother of James Smith, who was clubbed to death by a billiard cue in the hands of Thomas Sexton, some three months ago, in a saloon at 247 South Halsted street, died yesterday. The attending physicians state that her death was caused by intense grief, sometimes bordering on insanity, at the tragic fate which befel her son.

The *Alliance* has secured the services of Washington Gladden and Arthur Swazey, gentlemen well known as able and vigorous writers of liberal views. The former has a bright article on Sorosy in the last number. It is evident from those engagements that the management of this journal intend to maintain its reputation as the exponent of progressive religious thought.

The Chicago Home for the Friendless publishes a monthly, called the *Home Visitor*. It is designed to be the organ of the Home, naming its needs, acknowledging donations, and giving inside views of the work done there. Aside from getting value received it would be a great help to the Home to subscribe for the *Visitor*, as they have no agent or public solicitor. Price 60 cents.

Two friends just married were, a few days ago, discussing raptuously, as they congratulated each other, the merits and charms of their spouses. Said one: "My wife has got the loveliest head of hair I ever saw, even on the hair-renovator labels. When she lets her hair down the ends fall to the floor." "That's nothing," replied the other, "when my wife lets down her hair it all falls to the floor."

Mr. Charles Henrotin has received the official letters of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, dated Oct. 29, 1876, appointing him Consul of that Kingdom in Chicago. He has also received his exequatur bearing the signature of President Grant and of the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 4, 1876. Mr. Henrotin succeeds his father, the late Dr. Henrotin, who was Belgian Consul in this city from 1857 until his death last spring.

It is stated that A. T. Stewart & Co. are negotiating for the block block from Washington to Madison streets, to be used for wholesale purposes. In this event an immense entrance will be cut into the centre of the block on Wabash avenue. The site of the old Second Presbyterian Church is to be built upon at once. The artesian well apparatus was removed yesterday, and a part of the building material is on the ground already.

While in Germany, in 1860, Mr. L. Rothgerber, of this city, purchased a pipe which belonged to Philip II. of Spain, and presented it to the Emperor of Germany. Nothing was heard in reply to the presentation until a few days ago, when Mr. Rothgerber received a letter of acknowledgment and thanks from the Imperial Ambassador, through whom the presentation was made. The gift had been previously acknowledged, but the letter had miscarried.

By the 1st of May next the horse-cars will run down the west side of the boulevard to Fifty-first street. The cars are now being built after an improved pattern in the South Side Railroad carshops. Everything is ready except to lay the rails, which will take only the cost of which will be about $6,000. This track is only a temporary affair, it being only a question of time when the Indiana avenue horse-railway will run to Sixty-third street.

A gentleman on Ontario street had a visit last week from his mother-in-law, who threatens to remain with him till after the holiday season. Yesterday afternoon he went home a little early and told the old lady that he had got seats for them at the theatre, the front seats, away down near the stage, where they could see and hear everything perfectly. He was much surprised when the old lady let down her glasses, and looking at him sternly over the tops thereof, said she didn't care to go.

Business is much livelier in St. Louis than it has been for months. A *Globe* reporter asked the President of a National Bank to lend him 15 cents, and the eminent financier said he would as soon as he had sold his dog. A woman went to a store on Fifth street and bought $1,600 worth of goods. A newsboy has been heard to express his intention of having his boots half-soled this winter or next spring, and the commercial editors of the several papers intend to dwell on these facts in their annual reviews as encouraging symptoms of a revival of trade, and additional evidences of the commercial supremacy of the F. G. C. of the U. S.

The Northwestern Hospital for the Insane sends up a plea for kindly recollections during the Christmas times. There will be a Christmas-tree, but the branches will be almost bare, unless the large-hearted assist in its bearing. Anything that is useful or ornamental, not forgetting candy, cake, nuts, mittens, gloves, muffers, neckties, handkerchiefs, cuffs, collars, ribbons, slippers, nubias, chromos, engravings, photographs, books, games, and the like, in short, anything in the way of clothing and comfort, will be gratefully received, if addressed to the care of the Superintendent, Elgin, Kane County, Ill., per express, on or before the 20th inst.

The twenty-four-inch water-main which connects at Harrison street with the thirty-six-inch water-main on Ashland avenue burst yesterday, causing a great waste of water, and a flooding of a good deal of property in that vicinity. The main was not in use, being what is called a "dead-main," and extended but a small distance from the larger one. The end was stopped by a cap and the cause of the accident is supposed to have been the coming off of the cap. The ground has not yet been dug up, but will be to-morrow and the damage repaired. The accident was discovered by the fact that it was impossible to keep up the "head" at the pumping-works.

A meeting of the creditors of Redfield, Bowen & Walworth was held yesterday morning at the request of the Assignee, Mr. John Everett, in Register Hubbard's office. The meeting was simply for consultation, the Assignee desiring to get the opinion of his creditors as to whether it were best to ask for an order of sale. Mr. Everett stated that since he had been in charge of the late firm's affairs he had conducted them with profit to the creditors, and that was his desire to dispose of the stock. The creditors took this same view, and the result was that Mr. Everett was requested to file a petition in Court asking for an order of sale in accordance with his recommendations.

"See here, young feller," said a policeman, the other evening, to a young man who had made his way through the Jefferson Park shrubbery and over the fence; "see here, young feller, people ain't allowed to do that, and I'm put here to prevent them from doing it." "You are?" answered that young man; "why, you should have prevented me, instead of conniving at the commission of an illegal act and plainly violating your oath of office. I shall not make a formal complaint to the Mayor, as it is your first offense, but next time I will not overlook it. So long, cully," and he vanished ere the stupefied officer could make up his mind whether to club him and run him in for attempting to rescue a prisoner or as the Nathan murderer.

Six young men of good families and ample means, living on the South Side, all of whom were confirmed bachelors, were recently dining together, when one of them said it was a pity none of them were married, that living single was flying in the face of Providence, and that a people could save more than one person could spend. Accordingly these six young men agreed to put up a sort of pool, each one to put in $1,000, and the money to be divided equally among those who married before New Year's. This was on Thursday evening last. On Friday evening six young men called at THE TRIBUNE office and left notices of their marriages; the six announcements appeared yesterday morning, and the secretary and treasurer of the pool gave each man back his check.

The truly economical young man now learns by heart all the most harrowing incidents of the Brooklyn fire, and loses no opportunity to recite them to his sweetheart, and when she hints that she would like ever so much to go and see So-and-so in the What's-His-Name of the What-you-may-call, he says reproachfully, "My darling, could I expose you for a moment to such horrors as were enacted but a few days ago in a slater city? Never! I could not forgive myself if I placed myself in the way of peril. Rather, then, let us sit quietly here and contemplate the starry constellations, those wonderful firmaments on high, and all the blue, delicious sky, and spangled heavens, and shining transcend, and point out to each other the Great Bear, and Arion, and the Scorpion, and the other botanical collections of the azure vault."

The Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Paulina and Adams streets, is very much in need of funds. At the last Board meeting the report showed thirty-four patients in the Institution; debts to the amount of $750, and only $50 in the treasury. This Hospital is one of our most deserving charities, and ought to appeal directly to the sympathies of every true woman. It is especially designed for the poor of her own sex, and for children. Destitute women who cannot have needful care in confinement at their squalid homes come to this Hospital for a few weeks, where they have skillful physicians and careful nursing. Surely our people will not suffer the doors to be closed and the patients dispersed in midwinter. Donations in money can be sent to Mr. Gilbert Hubbard, to Mr. John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co., to the Hospital, or any of the lady managers. Donations in fuel, provisions, and groceries are very acceptable.

It is not believed that any sailing-vessels were out on the lake during the severe gale Friday night. At least thus far nothing has been heard of any. It was one of the severest gales ever experienced in this vicinity, and it is fortunate that it occurred so late in the season, for there are few schooners which can survive such a blow. The steamer Manistee, of Goodrich's line, went out Friday evening a few hours before the gale became so violent. She stayed outside all night and returned this morning unharmed. The propeller Clara Campbell also left Friday night for Milwaukee, and, as nothing has been heard from her, it is supposed that she arrived at her destination safely. Several vessels in the river were blown from their docks in spite of the heavy ice which surrounded them, but they were not damaged to any extent.

The orphans in St. Joseph's Asylum, on Thirty-fifth street, number 200, and the institution has that number generally on hand. There are a dozen applicants for every vacancy that occurs. These little creatures are the children of the city. They are not drunkards, thieves, or criminals; they are not idle, lazy, or vagrants. They are helpless poor of tender age, requiring shelter, food, and clothing. Feasts to those who have difficulty in satisfying hunger are of rare occurrence, but the friends of the Asylum appeal to all those who can give a dollar, or a loaf of bread, a cake, a barrel of flour, a pair of shoes, or any article of clothing to remember these helpless children of the poor, and during this holiday week send whatever they can to make Christmas a joyful season to these little people. All provisions of whatever kind, from a turkey or a barrel of apples to a pound of candy, can be sent direct to the Asylum, and to be available for Christmas should be sent not later than Saturday. The blessings of 200 of God's children and the consciousness of a good action will repay the gift a hundredfold.

A LITIGIOUS CONTRACTOR.

The facts in regard to the "lien" claimed by Theodore H. Bryant against the Hyde Park House, mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, are understood to be simply that Bryant contracted to build an addition to the hotel for a tract of land. After part of the work was done and part of the land conveyed, Bryant failed to carry out his contract. The contract was declared abandoned, and Messrs. Pearce & Benjamin went on and finished the work and paid for it. One suit has been brought by a party claiming to be the assignee of the forfeited contract, and now Mr. Bryant brings suit for the use of another party for work which was done by other parties, and which has long ago been fully paid for. Messrs. Pearce and Benjamin are well known to be able and ready to pay any just claims against them.

NORTH CHICAGO LIGHT GUARDS.

The North Chicago Light Guards gave their second reception last Friday evening at Lincoln Hall. The first reception, the particulars of which were given in THE TRIBUNE, was considered the most sociable and enjoyable affair that could be wished for. If it were possible the reception Friday evening even eclipsed its predecessor, and proves how pleasant and enjoyable a party can be made without little exertion. There were about 300 present. The programme consisted of sixteen choice dances, with an entertainment during intermission, when the genial Captain, Mr. Charles Varges, put the boys very creditably through the manual of arms to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative audience. During the course of the drill, and while the company were at rest, Prof. Julian A. Becker stepped forward, saluted Capt. Varges and after a short speech presented him, in behalf of the North Chicago Light Guards, with a handsome and expensive gold belt. Capt. Varges was taken somewhat by surprise, but kept his composure, and returned thanks in a clever little speech which was loudly applauded.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Philosophical Lecture Society met at an earlier hour last evening than usual, the object being to discuss a resolution introduced at the last meeting looking to the amendment of the by-laws of the Society, so that the criticisms upon lectures hereafter might be prepared from a synopsis of the lecture furnished by the lecturer a week in advance. The resolution was discussed at length and amended in various ways. It was finally adopted, however, and the by-laws as amended provide for the appointment of a critic by the Chief each evening for the next lecture, the critic to be provided with a syllabus of the lecture to be furnished in advance by the Executive Committee.

The lecture of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Powell, of the Third Unitarian Church, subject, "Five Hundred Years Before Christ." It was a carefully prepared analysis of the religious faith of Socrates, Buddha, Confucius, and others, and was listened to by the large audience with marked attention. The next lecture will be by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, subject, "Modern Pauperism."

A BLUE JEANS COCKTAIL.

A gentlemen, presumably of Democratic antecedents, with the nose of the First Congressional District of Indiana clinging to his back, walked into a Dearborn street saloon the other day and asked the ministering angel behind the counter to put him up a Blue Jeans cocktail. "A Blue Jeans cocktail? What sort of gin? Blue gin?" queried the barkeeper. "A Blue Jeans cocktail—regular spirit of '76," replied the guest. "Keerect" answered the barkeeper, and in a few moments he had compounded a drink composed of proof alcohol, pepper sance, aquafortis, kerosene, absinthe, the juice of three limes, and half a bottle of painkiller. The old gentleman smelled it critically, remarked, "Here's to Sammy and Tonsy," and swallowed it. About a quart of tears came to his eyes and his mouth contracted to about the size of a safe key-hole, and when he had sufficiently mastered his emotion he said: "How much's that?" "Fifteen cents," affably responded the barkeeper. The customer put down a quarter and said: "Keep the change—have something yourself;" then, wringing the barkeeper's hand, he added: "That's the first good gin I've tasted since I left home—something like liquor; it's sort of quick in taking hold and slow in letting go. If ever you come to Bartholomew County, injiany, come and see me and I'll give you some corn whisky that's better still,—whisky that's like swallowing a circular saw whole and pulling it up again." The barkeeper said he would surely call, and breathed a sign of relief when the old man got safely out of sight. About an hour he asked the patrolman if he had heard of any old man being found dead on the sidewalk from apoplexy or poison, and when the officer said no he danced a few jig-steps and said: "Hurrah! he's gone somewhere else to die!"

THE DAUGHTER'S STRATAGEM.

An ingenious and affectionate girl up on Honore street has an only father, who has a bad habit of putting his neighbor's bottle, and his own, and any other bottle he can find, to his mouth, and keeping it there for the period of enough swallows to make a whole summer. Like most gentlemen of his sort, he is confident of his ability to knock off whenever he feels that it is becoming a slave-or, to speak more correctly, an employe—of the Rum Fiend. The daughter is a lovely girl, as truthful as Eli Perkins isn't, and as modest as any young woman of her age hasn't any need to be. She has been with pain her father's self-indulgence, and, after taking sweet counsel with a young man who expects to call him (the old man) father-in-law, resolved to put up a job on the author of her being. Her own words were: "to devise a stratagem for his innocent deception"). The old gentleman was sitting at the parlor-window at dusk, looking dreamily out into the front yard, when he might have been seen by any observer to start suddenly, look over his shoulder, look out of the window, and say softly to himself, "Well, I'm cremated!" Then he got up and went to the front door, but found it locked and the key wasn't there. He went back to the window and took another intense stare, remarking, "I'll be bulldozed if it isn't!" and knocked on the glass. Then he soliloquized aloud, "Count me out if they seem to care!" and, slipped softly out of the back door and round to the side of the house. When he reached the front yard he paused, looked about, rubbed his eyes, observed, "I wish to be hoiocausted if they weren't," and trotted up the front steps. His daughter opened the door and admit him, saying, "Why, pa, you'll catch your death of cold going out in your slippered feet and without your hat!" "Helena Antoinette," he said, in reply, "you are like George Washington, are you not? You cannot tell a lie." "Father, what mean you?" "Then, Helena, tell me why this front door was locked and the key taken away three minutes ago?" "Why, pa, what put such an idea into your head? I found it unlocked when I saw you from the window up-stairs." "And, Helena, you were up-stairs? You are sure you weren't out in the front yard?" "Sure." "With a fellow with a mustache, standing on the gate and swapping chewing-gum, with the eyes of Honore street upon you? O, pa, could you think so meanly of me? [Tears.] And the thermometer away down below par, and you know we sent the front gate down to Uncle Jonah's last week to have the thingummy fixed, so that the what-you-call-him would work! Look for yourself." The old man looked out of the window: there was no gate.

"Dear father," continued the deceitful child, "that beef-tea has gone to your head, and you have dreamed a horrible dream—that is all." The old man said, in an awed voice, "Well, I've heard tell of menageries, and snakes, and things, but I never believed in 'em you. But I want to be intimidated if I haven't had 'em, or next thing to it." Then he said, "Helena Antoinette, from this day forth I will neither touch, taste, nor handle the accursed fluid, except upon a medical certificate signed by the whole Faculty of Rush College." "Dear father, dearest father, you have made me so happy!" said the girl, falling into his arms and bursting into a flood of happy tears, "and the principal Angel shed a full-sized tear over the record of her pious falsehood and blotted it out forever, and the young man with the mustache was round the corner trying to convince the policeman that he was carrying away that garden-gate on high moral grounds and for a philanthropic purpose.

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The uniform is to be the same as that worn by the celebrated United States Zouave Cadets, which each member is expected to procure on or before the 15th of May next; cost of uniform, complete, including knapsack and blanket, not over $25.

The system of drill will be in accordance with Upton's Infantry Tactics and Kelton's Bayonet Exercise.

The work of organization is under the immediate supervision of Col. E. B. Knox, an officer of considerable experience in military experience, having served ten years in the regular and volunteer armies and in the State militia.

The Recruiting Board will meet on Friday evenings of each week for examination of applicants for membership. All young men between the ages of 20 and 35 who desire to join the organization are requested to make application in writing, stating age, place, and nature of business. Applications should be addressed to Post-Office Box 64. This movement has no connection whatever with the military company now organizing at No. 960 Wabash avenue.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JAMES A. HARDIE.

A brief dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE announced the death at Washington of Col. and Brevet-Major-Gen. James A. Hardie, U. S. A., an officer who had many acquaintances and as many friends in this city, where he was on duty as Adjutant-Inspector-General on Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff during 1870 and 1871. Gen. Hardie, who was born in New-York, was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1830, and graduated in 1843, a member of the same class with Gen. Augur, Rufus Ingalls, and Col. Frederick T. Dent. He was commissioned Provost Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery and assigned to garrison duty at Hancock Barricks in Maine, where he remained until the close of 1843, when he was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics at the Military Academy. In May, 1846, he was Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and in August of the same year was commissioned Major in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers. He had hoped when war broke out with Mexico to have been assigned to active duty with the armies operating in the field, and envied the fortune of Augur and other of his classmates who had been ordered to join Gen. Taylor's army. A different fortune, however, awaited him. The New York Volunteer Regiment was organized to be sent to California, and Gen. Hardie was put in practical command of it, being a member of the Catholic Church and could, therefore, it was believed, better conciliate the Californians than an officer less versed in Jesuitical lore. He accompanied on the West Coast until the close of 1849, during which period he received his First Lieutenancy.

From that period till 1857 he was on duty at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wool, and as Adjutant of the Third Artillery. In 1857 he was promoted to Captain, and ordered to the West Coast, where he remained on garrison duty at Benicia and San Barnardino. He participated in the Spokane expedition of 1858, and took part in the fight of Spokane Plain, Washington Territory, on the 5th of Sept. He was Acting Asst. Adjutant General of the Department of Oregon. In 1861 he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery, and assigned to garrison duty at San Francisco harbor.

When the rebellion broke out, he was summoned to the East, and assigned as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief. He was acting assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac during the Virginia Peninsular campaign, the first Maryland campaign, and the series of operations on the Rappahannock during the winter of 1862-3, at which time he was on the staff of Maj.-Gen Burnside. He also acted for a time as Judge-Advocate-General of the Army of the Potomac. At about this time Gen. Hardie's name, with those of a number of others, had been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brigadier-Generals of volunteers. His, with others, was rejected, however, owing to a mistaken idea on the part of the Senate that there was no necessity for the proposed increase in the number of Brigadier-Generals.

Soon after this he was called to Washington and assigned to duty in the War Department. He performed the onerous duties intrusted to him there with rare intelligence, ability, and courtesy. Whatever may have been said about indifference to the amenities of life sometimes displayed by Secretary Stanton, no one ever breathed a whisper of reproach against Gen. Hardie on that head. Although burthened with the most worrying and wearisome description, he preserved through it all his natural gentleness and kindness of disposition. He had in the highest degree the unquestioning trust of Secretary Stanton, who was fully aware of the thorough military training, unswerving honesty, and capacity for work of his assistant. In 1864, he was appointed Inspector-General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roger Jones. In March, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet. Brigadier-General United States Army, for distinguished and faithful services during the Rebellion, and in the following August, after taking sweet counsel with a young man who expects to call him (the old man) father-in-law, resolved to put up a job on the author of her being. Her own words were: "to devise a stratagem for his innocent deception"). The old gentleman was sitting at the parlor-window at dusk, looking dreamily out into the front yard, when he might have been seen by any observer to start suddenly, rub his eyes, look out of the window, and say softly to himself, "Well, I'm cremated!" Then he got up and went to the front door, but found it locked and the key wasn't there. He went back to the window and took another intense stare, remarking, "I'll be bulldozed if it isn't!" and knocked on the glass. Then he soliloquized aloud, "Count me out if they seem to care!" and, slipped softly out of the back door and round to the side of the house. When he reached the front yard he paused, looked about, rubbed his eyes, observed, "I wish to be hoiocausted if they weren't," and trotted up the front steps. His daughter opened the door and admit him, saying, "Why, pa, you'll catch your death of cold going out in your slippered feet and without your hat!" "Helena Antoinette," he said, in reply, "you are like George Washington, are you not? You cannot tell a lie." "Father, what mean you?" "Then, Helena, tell me why this front door was locked and the key taken away three minutes ago?" "Why, pa, what put such an idea into your head? I found it unlocked when I saw you from the window up-stairs." "And, Helena, you were up-stairs? You are sure you weren't out in the front yard?" "Sure." "With a fellow with a mustache, standing on the gate and swapping chewing-gum, with the eyes of Honore street upon you? O, pa, could you think so meanly of me? [Tears.] And the thermometer away down below par, and you know we sent the front gate down to Uncle Jonah's last week to have the thingummy fixed, so that the what-you-call-him would work! Look for yourself." The old man looked out of the window: there was no gate.

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The uniform is to be the same as that worn by the celebrated United States Zouave Cadets, which each member is expected to procure on or before the 15th of May next; cost of uniform, complete, including knapsack and blanket, not over $25.

The system of drill will be in accordance with Upton's Infantry Tactics and Kelton's Bayonet Exercise.

The work of organization is under the immediate supervision of Col. E. B. Knox, an officer of considerable experience in military experience, having served ten years in the regular and volunteer armies and in the State militia.

The Recruiting Board will meet on Friday evenings of each week for examination of applicants for membership. All young men between the ages of 20 and 35 who desire to join the organization are requested to make application in writing, stating age, place, and nature of business. Applications should be addressed to Post-Office Box 64. This movement has no connection whatever with the military company now organizing at No. 960 Wabash avenue.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JAMES A. HARDIE.

A brief dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE announced the death at Washington of Col. and Brevet-Major-Gen. James A. Hardie, U. S. A., an officer who had many acquaintances and as many friends in this city, where he was on duty as Adjutant-Inspector-General on Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff during 1870 and 1871. Gen. Hardie, who was born in New-York, was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1830, and graduated in 1843, a member of the same class with Gen. Augur, Rufus Ingalls, and Col. Frederick T. Dent. He was commissioned Provost Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery and assigned to garrison duty at Hancock Barricks in Maine, where he remained until the close of 1843, when he was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics at the Military Academy. In May, 1846, he was Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and in August of the same year was commissioned Major in the First Regiment of New York Volunteers. He had hoped when war broke out with Mexico to have been assigned to active duty with the armies operating in the field, and envied the fortune of Augur and other of his classmates who had been ordered to join Gen. Taylor's army. A different fortune, however, awaited him. The New York Volunteer Regiment was organized to be sent to California, and Gen. Hardie was put in practical command of it, being a member of the Catholic Church and could, therefore, it was believed, better conciliate the Californians than an officer less versed in Jesuitical lore. He accompanied on the West Coast until the close of 1849, during which period he received his First Lieutenancy.

From that period till 1857 he was on duty at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wool, and as Adjutant of the Third Artillery. In 1857 he was promoted to Captain, and ordered to the West Coast, where he remained on garrison duty at Benicia and San Barnardino. He participated in the Spokane expedition of 1858, and took part in the fight of Spokane Plain, Washington Territory, on the 5th of Sept. He was Acting Asst. Adjutant General of the Department of Oregon. In 1861 he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery, and assigned to garrison duty at San Francisco harbor.

When the rebellion broke out, he was summoned to the East, and assigned as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief. He was acting assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac during the Virginia Peninsular campaign, the first Maryland campaign, and the series of operations on the Rappahannock during the winter of 1862-3, at which time he was on the staff of Maj.-Gen Burnside. He also acted for a time as Judge-Advocate-General of the Army of the Potomac. At about this time Gen. Hardie's name, with those of a number of others, had been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brigadier-Generals of volunteers. His, with others, was rejected, however, owing to a mistaken idea on the part of the Senate that there was no necessity for the proposed increase in the number of Brigadier-Generals.

Soon after this he was called to Washington and assigned to duty in the War Department. He performed the onerous duties intrusted to him there with rare intelligence, ability, and courtesy. Whatever may have been said about indifference to the amenities of life sometimes displayed by Secretary Stanton, no one ever breathed a whisper of reproach against Gen. Hardie on that head. Although burthened with the most worrying and wearisome description, he preserved through it all his natural gentleness and kindness of disposition. He had in the highest degree the unquestioning trust of Secretary Stanton, who was fully aware of the thorough military training, unswerving honesty, and capacity for work of his assistant. In 1864, he was appointed Inspector-General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roger Jones. In March, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet. Brigadier-General United States Army, for distinguished and faithful services during the Rebellion, and in the following August, after taking sweet counsel with a young man who expects to call him (the old man) father-in-law, resolved to put up a job on the author of her being. Her own words were: "to devise a stratagem for his innocent deception"). The old gentleman was sitting at the parlor-window at dusk, looking dreamily out into the front yard, when he might have been seen by any observer to start suddenly, rub his eyes, look out of the window, and say softly to himself, "Well, I'm cremated!" Then he got up and went to the front door, but found it locked and the key wasn't there. He went back to the window and took another intense stare, remarking, "I'll be bulldozed if it isn't!" and knocked on the glass. Then he soliloquized aloud, "Count me out if they seem to care!" and, slipped softly out of the back door and round to the side of the house. When he reached the front yard he paused, looked about, rubbed his eyes, observed, "I wish to be hoiocausted if they weren't," and trotted up the front steps. His daughter opened the door and admit him, saying, "Why, pa, you'll catch your death of cold going out in your slippered feet and without your hat!" "Helena Antoinette," he said, in reply, "you are like George Washington, are you not? You cannot tell a lie." "Father, what mean you?" "Then, Helena, tell me why this front door was locked and the key taken away three minutes ago?" "Why, pa, what put such an idea into your head? I found it unlocked when I saw you from the window up-stairs." "And, Helena, you were up-stairs? You are sure you weren't out in the front yard?" "Sure." "With a fellow with a mustache, standing on the gate and swapping chewing-gum, with the eyes of Honore street upon you? O, pa, could you think so meanly of me? [Tears.] And the thermometer away down below par, and you know we sent the front gate down to Uncle Jonah's last week to have the thingummy fixed, so that the what-you-call-him would work! Look for yourself." The old man looked out of the window: there was no gate.

"Dear father," continued the deceitful child, "that beef-tea has gone to your head, and you have dreamed a horrible dream—that is all." The old man said, in an awed voice, "Well, I've heard tell of menageries, and snakes, and things, but I never believed in 'em you. But I want to be intimidated if I haven't had 'em, or next thing to it." Then he said, "Helena Antoinette, from this day forth I will neither touch, taste, nor handle the accursed fluid, except upon a medical certificate signed by the whole Faculty of Rush College." "Dear father, dearest father, you have made me so happy!" said the girl, falling into his arms and bursting into a flood of happy tears, "and the principal Angel shed a full-sized tear over the record of her pious falsehood and blotted it out forever, and the young man with the mustache was round the corner trying to convince the policeman that he was carrying away that garden-gate on high moral grounds and for a philanthropic purpose.

PARLOR CONCERT.

There is an association of ladies upon the West Side known as "The Only Twelve," and very frequently this pleasant Society gets up an entertainment, the proceeds being always for sweet charity. The last thing they engaged in was a successful parlor concert given at No. 100 Ashland avenue Tuesday evening. The house was packed full, and the concert realized a handsome benefit—$60—for the Foundlings' Home, the charity selected in this instance. The programme embraced numerous solo and concerted numbers, the principal ones being Mangold's "Gay Pilgrims," by the Chicago Quartette, a very effective selection and well sung, the singers gaining a double encore; Mr. St. Olney's solo, "Touch the Harp Gently," quaint well done; Miss Joslyn's piano numbers, as also Miss Wishard's piano selections; the solos of Miss E. S. Stridiron, Miss Fanny Hancox, and Charles Drew. The duets and quartettes were selections of tastes, and were admirably executed. Miss E. S. Stridiron sang Kucken's "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear" exquisitely. The sentiment of this beautiful composition is of a character wholly within the power of as poetical a singer as Miss Stridiron to adequately express. Her duet, with Mr. Charles H. Smith, Kleber's "How Dear to Me the Hour," was also much admired. Miss Wishard, who is one of the most proficient graduates of the Chicago Musical College, and who possesses a good deal of talent, elicited a general meed of well-deserved applause for her artistic rendering of Chopin's difficult "Polonaise." Mr. Charles Dew acquitted himself admirably, and proved the possession of an excellent bass voice and good method. Altogether, it was a delightful little concert, and was fortunately the means of making quite a nice sum for the treasury of the Foundling's Home.

THE NEW ZOUAVE BATTALION.

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THE WORLD.

The Vagrant Thoughts of a Social Idler.

Unusual Activity in the Matrimonial Market---Good for Jewelers.

Where the Butterflies of Chicago Spread Their Purple Wings.

Notes from the Clubs---Social Gatherings---Record of Suburban Gayety.

Winter Styles for Gentlemen---The Swallow-Tail and the Dress Hat.

A Sudden Deluge of Church Parties in Milwaukee---Announcement of Coming Joys.

The New York Fashion Correspondent on the Entrancing Subject of the Full-Dress Toilette.

Fans, and Dresses to Match---Holiday Novelties---Some Fascinating Dresses.

The Simplicity of Parisian Dinner Costumes---Sweet Things for Christmas---The Theatres.

ETCETERA.

STRAY THOUGHTS FOR CHANCE READERS.

There happened the other day one of those pretty combinations of form and color of life which are so often drifted together by the veering currents of the streets. It was in front of a showy dry-goods house,—one of the many-storied edifices that lend to State street such an air of lofty magnificence as to excite the awe of strangers, and that even caused Dom Pedro to call this a city of palaces. An equipage came sweeping up to the curbstone; a wide-seated sleigh of the most graceful and expensive pattern; gayly-caparisoned steeds; a sable driver in livery; ditto footman. The door of the sleigh was flung open with a flourish, and Madame, gorgeous in ermine and feathers, hastened into the store.

Just at the edge of the sidewalk, and close to the sleigh, was crouched an old woman grinding a hand-organ. Her tattered and faded shawl was hugged tightly about her shivering form, while her feet, protected by thin and gaping shoes, beat an accompaniment to the music upon the icy slabs. She looked fondly at the rich crimson robes in the sleigh, which seemed by their very warmth of color to irradiate a pleasant glow, and now and then she nodded her head sorrowfully. But she never left off grinding the asthmatic little organ or beating time with her freezing feet. The footman strutted up and down.

The streets are growing livelier with the approach of the holidays. It may be true, as merchants are claiming everywhere, that business is dull; yet one would hardly believe it after taking a stroll along State or Madison streets any decently comfortable afternoon. The fair sex may be seen there in extreme profusion.

By the way, why doesn't some local poet lend the magic of his pen to attune the praises of our very noteworthy thoroughfares? The only fault that can be found with those otherwise excellent routes of travel is that they haven't any literary associations. Why can't some aspiring genius—and no one doubts but that there are plenty, especially of the younger sort—compose an epic on Book-Sellers' Row, or an ode to Ladies' Entrance (applying it to either the Palmer, Grand Pacific, Tremont, or Sherman, according to his personal preferences), or an idyll on the Blue Island Railway, or an epologue on the Beauties of the Clark and Madison Street Crossings? There are subjects lying around as plentifully as grants in the Seychelles or Islands. All we want now for our streets is association,—something that will elevate them above the mere ordinary relations of trade, and give them a reputation in the world of literature. How pleasant it would be, if, in after years, while walking down Wabash avenue with a friend, one could point to a corner and say, "This is the spot alluded to by poor Fitzgibbons in his celebrated poem on the 'Wonders of Wabash Avenue,' beginning:

Oh, the corner of Twelfth is the place for me,
When my heart is glad and my mind is free:
I sit and muse of the little top rail
Of the fence, though wild the zephyr's gale."

What a host of tender recollections would be called up by such an allusion! It is to be hoped that some of the local poets will take heed of the idea and confer a benefit upon society, as well as earn a lasting foothold on the ladder of fame.

Suggestions being in order, Etcetera would like to submit one right here that concerns every society-goer and party-giver. Etiquette has ordained and custom has sanctioned the habit of formal leave-takings at receptions. It is regarded as essential for the host and hostess, or at least the latter, to stand just inside of the front parlor to receive guests as they enter, and to introduce and be introduced. It is also understood that all guests on departing shall pause to say their good nights and to express to their hostess their profound gratification at the "perfectly elegant" time they have had.

This is all well enough in theory, but the hard-pan of fact is not at all pleasant, as every lady who has ever given a large party knows. The case is that people begin to arrive at an affair of this kind at about half-past 8 o'clock, and they continue stringing in by squads until after 10 o'clock, keeping the hostess constantly at her post to receive them. By that time the earlier arrivals are beginning to depart, and so it happens that she has rarely an opportunity to mingle with the company or partake of any of the enjoyments with which they have been provided.

The only remedy for this injustice—for it is manifestly an injustice—is to dispense with the leave-takings, which are nothing but a bore, anyway, to all parties concerned. After the guests have all arrived, the hostess should be freed from further anxiety.

A new kind of entertainment has lately been started in Boston, as was explained by a recent correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. It is called a scrap-book party, and the members take turns in reading pieces selected from their own collections. Almost everybody keeps or has kept at some time a scrap-book, containing odd clippings from the newspaper which happened to suit their particular tastes. Those are always entertaining, and frequently valuable from the information contained in them, and afford an unfailing source of amusement.

It is suggested that such parties might be held advantageously in this city. There are many people who would like to be sociable, but who from their diffidence do not like to take an active part in literary or dramatic clubs, because one involves the production of original composition and the other the exposing of their meagre powers of mimicry on the stage. In this the difficulty will be obviated, and as all the participants are on a level there can be no partiality on the one hand and no reluctance to take part in the exercises on the other.

The Farragut Boat Club is giving some of the best amateur theatricals that have ever been known in our social circles. The members of this organization are well connected, and their entertainments are always witnessed by large and fashionable audiences. Yet there is room for a dozen other clubs of the same sort.

The beauty of the amateur dramatic business is that it affords an opportunity to society people to exercise the talents which they are always supposed by courtesy to possess. They constitute the audience at the regular theatres, and there imbibe the spirit of acting, and it is most natural that they should go home and get up a theatrical performance of their own. Then there is something exhilarating in impersonating a Count, or a lover, or a heroine, or even a bloody villain.

The week has been quiet. Several marriages are recorded, which, though unostentatious, are of a general interest, owing to the high social standing of the people concerned. There seems to be a perpetual fascination about the wedding ring, or, as Swinburne calls it, the "golden arrabo," which keeps the benedictine ranks recruited.

ETCETERA.

MATRIMONIAL.

HENRY—CHRISMAN.

Wednesday were married at Chrisman, Ill., Mr. G. W. Henry, of the Chicago lumber firm of Henry, Barker & Co., and Miss Florence Chrisman, niece of Matthias Chrisman, Esq., after whom the town is named. A special car attached to the regular train of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad left Chicago Tuesday evening, conveying a number of friends to the scene of the wedding.

The ceremony occurred at noon Wednesday in the Methodist Church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. D. Van Deursen, of Paris, Ill. The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Miss Pinkie Sharp and Mr. Hackney, of Chicago; Miss Birdie Sharp and Mr. Edward Perley of Chicago; Miss Lily Sharp and Mr. E. S. Hawks, of St. Louis; Miss Alice Connelly, of Camargo, Ill., and Mr. John W. Dryden, of St. Louis; Miss Flora Connelly, of Camargo, and Mr. Wm. C. Little, of St. Louis; Mrs. Matthias Chrisman, the aunt of the bride, accompanied by the groom; the bride and her uncle, Matthias Chrisman, Esq.

The bride wore a rich white silk, an overdress of white brocaded silk trimmed with tulle, and garnished with orange-blossoms and tuberoses. Miss Pinkie Sharp, black gros-grain silk, trimmed with natural flowers and diamond ornaments. Miss Birdie Sharp, black gros-grain silk, trimmed with swan's down; diamond ornaments. Miss Lily Sharp, black silk, trimmed with white tulle and garnished with pearl trimmings; pearl ornaments. Miss Alice Connelly, of Camargo, white tarlatan underskirt, with brocaded silk overdress, trimmed with morninglories. Miss Flora Connelly, of Camargo, white silk, with an overdress of brocaded silk, trimmed with tulle and natural flowers.

The reception took place at the residence of Mr. Chrisman, and was attended by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Barker, of Chicago; Miss Jennie Webster, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. D. Van Deursen, of Paris, Ill.; Mrs. J. W. Parker, of Newman, Ill.; Mr. Philip Chrisman, of Elizaville, Ky.; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkin and Mr. Walter Booth, of Paris, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Bryan, of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johns, Dr. and Mrs. Camera, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Swank, Mrs. George Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sly, Mr. and Mrs. John Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Parker, Mr. John Gordon, of Paris, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Mollie McKinney, of Camargo, Ill.; Miss Etta Galoway, Miss Phœbe Tenbrocek, Miss Jennie Patrick, Miss Sallie Hartley, Miss Belle Swank, Miss Rosella Swank, Mr. John W. Dryden, Mr. William C. Little, and Mr. E. S. Hawks, of St. Louis; Messrs. John J. and Henry C. Hackney, of Chicago; Mr. D. A. Shank, Mr. William Snyder, Eugene Matthews, of Paris, Ill.; Messrs. A. A. Jacobs, R. Thompson, Alexander Keyes, A. K. Hartley, John Mitchell, and many others.

The list of bridal presents was large, including among others: A handsome set of furniture, from Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Chrisman, uncle and aunt of the bride; superb pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings, the gift of the groom; an elegant diamond shirt-stud, the gift of the bride to the bridegroom; full silver service, Mr. S. W. Dryden, Mr. E. S. Hawks, and Mr. William C. Little; case of silver, Mr. Edward E. Perley, of Chicago; case of silver, Mr. Charles D. Palitzer, of Chicago; autograph album, Dr. and Mrs. Jay, of Chicago; silver card-receiver, Miss McKinney and Miss Alice Connolly, of Camargo, Ill.; complete toilet set, Miss Carrie Brooks, of St. Louis; silver caster, Misses Pinkie and Lillie Sharp, of Chicago; complete silver service, handsomely frosted, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Henry, brother and sister of the groom, of Chicago; beautiful case of silver nut-picks and crackers, Mr. R. C. Hackney, of Chicago; toilet set, with silver standard, Mr. H. E. Hampton, of Springfield, Ill.; silver and cut-glass flower vase, Mr. S. W. Thayer; rich Russia leather album, with gold monogram in the centre, Mr. John H. Hackney, of Chicago; elegant silver fruit and berry dish, with spoon, handsomely encased, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Barker, of Chicago; silver cake-basket, Mr. Cash M. Smick and Mr. John Mitchell; silver jewel-case, Miss Nellie Jones, Danville, Ill.; beautiful silver and cut-glass silver caster, Miss Birdie Sharp, of Chicago; silver jewel case and motto, "God bless our home," Mr. A. A. Jacobs and Mr. R. Thompson.

The couple will spend the winter in Jacksonville, Fla.

SPENCER—DENNIS.

The wedding of Mr. D. D. Spencer, President of the State Savings Institution, and Miss Sue A. Dennis, took place Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. D. S. Smith, No. 402 Michigan avenue. The collection of bridal gifts included: A set of solitaire pearls, the gift of the bridegroom; silver water-service, silver soup-tureen, and case of silver fruit-knives and berry-spoon, Frank, DeWitt, and Bertha Spencer, sons and daughter of the groom; elegant French marble clock, with side ornaments, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer; silver and cut-glass berry-dish and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ely, of New York; case of coffee-spoons, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turner; a very handsome carving-set, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bulkley; silver and cut-glass pickle-caster, Mrs. J. D. Bickford; easel and picture, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fisk; antique gold and silver flower-vase, Mrs. John C. Dore; pair of otter gloves from "the boys in the office"; gold and Bohemian ware jewel-case, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Giles; large family Bible, Mrs. D. Smith; case of silver coffee-spoons, Mrs. Julia Heyworth; silver and cut-glass toilet-stand, Maj. and Mrs. Fred Whitehead; unique silver jewel-case, Mrs. C. V. Marsh; silver card-receiver and cut-glass bouquet-holder attached, Mrs. Lavinia E. Day; satin glove-box, Mrs. Gibbs, of Evanston; pendant picture-frame, "Baby Annie"; complete toilet-set, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sheppard; gold shawl-pin, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Meech; basket of natural flowers, Mrs. M. B. Rich and Miss Sue Dennis Prickett; sandal-wood glove-case, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Grass; pearl opera glasses, Mr. Thomas Hoyne; silver jewel box, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Hall; pair of gold and silver candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Charles Haines; poems of Sir Walter Scott, complete, Miss Laura Cooke; case of mustard and salt spoons, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nichols; floral boat, Miss Ida Walter; elegant book-rack, "Sister Jule," Mohawk, N. Y.; silver call-bell, M. M. D. Shay; pair of opera glasses, Mr. James H. Marsh; "Illustrated Italy," Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cook; autograph book, the Rev. Amos W. Patten; silver cake-basket, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyne; antique paper-knife and stand and pair of antique candlesticks, "Sister Jule"; solid silver ice-cream set, from the groom's bachelor dinner friends, "Hurlburt, Smith, and Waite"; silver paper-knife, the Misses Green, of New Bodford, Mass.; silver and Bohemian ware card-case, Mrs. W. S. Hinkley.

BOWER—CUYLER.

Wednesday evening were married Mr. R. A. Bower and Miss Lottie Cuyler, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. E. P. Cuyler, No. 63 Park avenue. The ceremony was performed by Prof. Swing.

The list of presents to the bride included Roman gold necklace with locket from the groom; gold watch from Mr. E. J. Cuyler; silver butter-dish from Mr. E. P. Cuyler, of Philadelphia; silver sugar-bowl from Mrs. E. P. Cuyler; set of diamond ear-drops from Mr. S. G. Cuyler, of New York City; silver tea set from Mr. and Mrs. William H. and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. S. Cuyler; syrup-mug, silver, from Miss Carrie M. Cuyler; silver spoon-holder, from Master R. D. Cuyler; set of silver napkin-rings from Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cuyler, of Harmony, Ind.; silver cake-basket from Mr. E. Boynton; silver sugar-spoon, from Mrs. George H. Watson; embroidered pincushion from Miss Mary Goodrich; embroidered handkerchief from Mrs. Ed Carpenter, of Janesville, Wis.; marble French clock with ornaments from Messrs. W. H. Rand and A. H. McNally; pair of vases from office friends; swinging ice-pitcher from Mr. B. M. Parkill; gold cuff-pins from Mr. E. S. Cuyler; cake-basket from Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cuyler; silver pickle-dish from Mrs. A. L. Conger, of Essex, N. Y.; silver card-receiver from Mrs. Stevenson, of Plano, Ill.; silver berry-dish with sugar and cream-holders from Mrs. M. E. Bower, of Plano; silver pickle-dish from Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Morford, of Riverside; Russia leather workbag from Mrs. and Miss Garnett, of Washington, D. C.

The couple departed for an extended Southern and Eastern tour, taking in the cities of Galveston, Mobile, and New York.

RAY—SMITH.

The many friends in this city of Mr. Frank D. Ray will be interested to know that he has recently taken unto himself a partner for life. On the 13th instant he was married to one of the fair daughters of Syracuse, N. Y., a pretty brunette, and one of the belles of the city, Miss Sarah Petty Smith.

The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was attended by the relatives and intimate friends of the family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Streeter. The young couple left Syracuse the same evening, made a few visits in Cleveland, and are now in this city with the relatives of the bridegroom, with whom they contemplate remaining the winter.

The young bridegroom is a great traveler, and as soon as winter's snows shall have given place to the dainty verdue of genial spring Mr. F. D. Ray may return to the shining shores of the Pacific slope, where for four years last past he has been making a host of friends. California, Nevada, even Australia and the auriferous shores of New Zealand, or the torrid sands of the diamond region of South Africa, might tempt the enterprise of this young explorer, and it may yet be left the local press to say that Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ray were domiciled within the fragrant bowers of far Cathay.

IN GENERAL.

FARRAGUT DRAMATICS.

Monday evening a large and fashionable audience assembled in Standard Hall to witness the comedy "Fashion," to be performed by the members of the Farragut Boat Club. Following is the cast:

Count Jolimaitre, a fashionable European importation.....Frank O. Smith
Adam Trueman, a farmer from Cattaraugus.....Lyman B. Glover
Col. Howard, officer in the United States Army.....W. N. Perry
Mr. Tiffany, New York merchant..George W. Cass
T. Tennyson Twinkle, a modern poet.....Alf S. Porter
Augustus Fogg, a drawing-room appendage.....H. S. Penfield
Snobson, a rare specimen of confidential clerk.....A. O. Downs
Zeke, a colored servant.....Til Johnson
Mrs. Tiffany, a would-be-fashionable lady.....Miss Belle S. Porter
Prudence, a maiden lady of uncertain age.....Miss Marie McLain
Millinette, French lady's maid.....Miss Lottie E. Sargent
Gertrude, a governess.....Miss Bella G. Masters
Seraphina Tiffany, a belle...Miss Martha M. Hughitt

After the dramatic performance the hall was quickly cleared, and a neat programme of six numbers appropriately named after the ladies who participated in the comedy. Among the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knickerbocker, Mr. and Mrs. Seneca D. Kimbark, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard nee DeGolyer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blount, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Glover, Miss Clara Hunter, Miss Nellie Pullman, Miss Amy Ballance, Miss Aggie Chalmers, Miss Nellie Isman, Miss Clara Brantingham of Rockford, Miss Annie Marston, Miss Mattie Martin, Miss Josie Van Cott, Miss Billings, Miss Genevieve Jones, Miss Joan Pinkerton, Miss Lizzie Salisbury, Miss Nellie Buell, the Misses Hoyne, Miss Mamie Kimbark, Miss Morris of Peoria, Miss May Buell, Miss Minnie Manchester, Miss Jennie Chamberlain, Miss Hattie Chapman, Miss Genevieve La Fayette; Messrs. George G. Quincy, Fred C. Tyler, Ed Palmer, C. E. Follansbee, Charles Stapleton, W. C. Grant, W. J. Chalmers, Fred Wills, Ed S. Magill, Ed Kimball, Charles W. Clingman, Graeme Stewart, George A. Gibbs, Charles Porter, Will Collins, Eugene Prussing, Fred Carter, C. B. Macdonald, J. F. Olcott, W. H. Brown, W. H. Moore, Frank M. Staples, W. M. Dandy, J. H. Moore, Alf S. Porter, Edwin O. Moffatt, C. L. Booth, Frank Smith, C. D. Richards, Til Johnson, Fred T. Haskell, William Clingman, L. A. Pease, W. N. Perry.

GOOD-SAMARITAN SOCIETY COURSE.

The first entertainment in this series will be given at Union Park Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. The programme will consist of readings by Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, singing by the Oriental Quartette, and organ-selections by Mr. Arthur J. Cresswold. The present is the only opportunity afforded for hearing Mrs. Dainty, as she leaves the city shortly after for Boston. Mrs. Dainty is complete in her delineations, and unites with her rare grace of individualizing her characters a power, and pathos, and sensibility of expression which are the peculiar charm of her representations. The Good-Samaritan Society have provided an excellent course, and, as an attractive programme is offered on this the occasion of the opening of the series, it will no doubt be greeted by a large audience:

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ solo—"Partant pour la Syrie,"...Haines
   Mr. Arthur J. Cresvold.
2. Reading—"How He Saved St. Michael's," "The Deacon's Confession"..Emerson
   Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.
3. Quartette—"In May-Time".....Billiter
   Oriental Quartette.
4. Reading—"Our Baby on Shipboard".....P. B. Wilkie (Polinto)
   Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.
5. Organ Solo—Scherzo, from "Reformation Symphony".....Mendelssohn
   Mr. Arthur J. Cresvold.
6. Reading—"Socialic Attaine".....Mark Twain
   Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.
7. Quartette—"When Evening Twilight".Hatton
   Oriental Quartette.
8. Reading—{"Poor Little Joe".....Arkwright
   {"Centennial Bells".....B. F. Taylor
   Mrs. Laura E. Dainty.
9. "Huldigung's March".....Liszt
   Mr. Arthur J. Cresvold.

MINOR DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Shakspearean and Thespian Dramatic Clubs will play "The Gamester" Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. J. L. Andrews.

The Bulwer Thespian Dramatic Club played "London Assurance" Wednesday evening at the Chicago Athenæum to a large and appreciative audience.

Prof. Walter C. Lyman was tendered a testimonial entertainment by his Athenæum pupils Thursday evening. The programme was replete with interesting numbers.

The Hawthorne Dramatic Club gave its third reception at the residence of Mr. T. S. Albright, 765 Monroe street, and an enjoyable evening was passed, the Club rendering a comedy entitled "The Comedy of an Evening."

RECEPTION TO MRS. LOCKE.

Tuesday evening a large number of parishioners assembled at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Locke, Rector of Grace Church, to welcome home Mrs. Locke, after an eight months' tour abroad. A number of young people, having met at the residence of Mr. F. B. Tuttle, came in a body, accompanied by Hand's orchestra, and gave a serenade at the gate before entering.

Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. J. M. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tracy Lay, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Sidway, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keep, Mrs. Frederick Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Judge and Mrs. L. B. Otis, Mrs. Buckingham Sturges, Gen. and Mrs. Charles W. Drew, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Wheeler, Mrs. Dewey, Dr. and Mrs. Owens, Gen. and Mrs. Hollabird, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Meech, Dr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Van Valkenberg; Miss Stearns, Miss Olivia Porter, Miss Fleetwood, the Misses Buell, Miss Otis, Miss Keep, the Misses Sturges, Miss Lay, Miss Smith of Batavia, N. Y., the Misses Carter, Miss Groverman, Miss Lane, Miss Goodwin, Miss Forsythe; Gen. Robertson, Mr. Stanley Fleetwood, Mr. R. L. Perry, Mr. William J. Johnson, Mr. F. B. Tuttle, Mr. T. B. Kent, Mr. H. A. Hitchcock, Mr. J. O. Cleveland, Mr. E. L. Groff, Mr. E. T. Sumwalt, Mr. J. R. Miller, Mr. Chauncey Keep, Mr. E. Lane.

PLEASANT PARTY.

On Wednesday evening a very pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Brady, No. 282 Wabash avenue. The affair was very enjoyable, and dancing was kept up till morning. The toilets were elegant, and the affair very recherche. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Givins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peshall, Miss Bessie Lansing, Miss Mabel Brady, Miss Annie Parsons, Miss Martine, Miss Katie Roff, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Becker, Miss Alice Richardson, Miss Harms, Mrs. Charles Harris, Mrs. Hedding, nee Miss Fannie Cummings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Boker, Miss Courtenay of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Dr. Marsh, Miss Eva Brady, Miss Malvie Snydam, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Moorehouse, Mrs. Ferry and sisters, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Dewey, and Messrs. Golzolvos, Brady, Cameo, Dwight, W. N. Collins, Robert Donnelly, Charles E. Finling, H. Hurlbut, Coe, A. C. Vanderburgh, Dr. Marsh, Grover, Hedding, Carter, Dr. Hall, Frost, Bryant, Becker, and Fry.

CRYSTAL WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marder celebrated their crystal wedding Tuesday evening at their residence, No. 123 Park avenue.

Among the guests were Mr. Surby, Mr. Ed Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sellers, Mr. Spencer Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gardner, Mr. De Barard, Miss Annie Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Colman, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. James Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Mr. Charles McCoy, Mrs. R. H. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Knox, Judge and Mrs. Polley, Miss Lou Bovington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hill, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas P. Sears, the Rev. and Mrs. Vandercar, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luse, the Misses Nellie, May, and Sallie Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherwood, Miss Lillie Willard, Mr. John Stowe.

MITE SOCIETY.

Tuesday evening the Mite Society of the Church of the Messiah met at the residence of Mr. William Derby, No. 636 Michigan avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strong and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gore and daughters, the Rev. and Mrs. Brooke Herford and daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Bevan and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mixer, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, the Misses Tyrrel, Mrs. J. C. Hilton and daughters, Mrs. Almy; Messrs. Charles Warren, N. H. Jones, H. J. McFarland, J. H. Roberts, Frank Burley, James Tyrrel, F. P. Fisher, J. M. Wright, Dodson, Noyes, Smith, and Babbitt.

SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Chance were surprised at their residence, No. 160 Vincennes avenue, Thursday evening, by quite a large number of their friends, who came upon them somewhat unexpectedly. They were heartily and cordially received by the host and his wife, who did all they could to make the occasion enjoyable. After dancing several hours and enjoying some fine vocal and instrumental music, the party repaired to the dining-room and there partook of a fine collation, consisting of substantials as well as the delicacies of the season. There were present Mr. and Mrs. James Leddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Smith, Mrs. B. A. Blair of Columbus, Neb., Mrs. Shedd, Miss Mamie Stitt, Miss Marcia Coburn of Watertown, N. Y., Miss Kimpson, Miss May Louise Chance, Messrs. Cohen, Dickinson, McCord, Blain, Manning, Merrill, Chancy, and others.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Quite a large party of young folks met at the residence of ex-Ald. A. Dixon last Thursday evening, and from there proceeded to No. 301 West Congress street, where they agreeably surprised the Misses Nellie and Mary Watkins. Dancing was the order of the evening. Among those present were the Misses Lillie, Nellie, and Mary Watkins, the Misses Nettie and Minnie Buck, Miss Julia Pettijohn, Miss Emma Simmons, Miss Sallie Kingham, Miss Clara Dixon, Dr. Stitt, ex-Ald. A. Dixon, A. H. Revell, G. B. Clark, F. Clark, and Messrs. Clover, Turner, Miller, Hamilton, Master Alex Dixon, and many others. The party dispersed at a late hour.

ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Spooner were surprised Tuesday evening by a host of young friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coyn, of 216 Ogden avenue, celebrated their tin wedding Monday evening.

The Vesta Club met at the residence of the Misses Slocum, 181 Park avenue, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. L. J. McCormick received from 4 to 6 o'clock last Thursday afternoon at her residence, 124 Bush street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. McGraw, of No. 1574 Prairie avenue, were surprised Wednesday evening by a number of their friends.

Mrs. W. H. Foster entertained a number of friends at her residence, 98 South Sangamon street, Wednesday evening last. Music and dancing formed part of the evening's enjoyment. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trowbridge nee Cross, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McClellan, Mr. J. J. West, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William West, Mrs. Robines, Miss Jennie Case, Miss McCoy, Miss Mack; Messrs. Will Squire, Charlie Squire, Mr. Ingleheart, and others.

Among the pleasant occasions of the past week was the gathering of about fifty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Favorite at their residence, No. 378 Vernon avenue, Friday evening. A bountiful supper of the substantials and delicacies of the season was heartily enjoyed. Among the number present were Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. John Start, Mr. and Mrs. Remick, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sisson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luse, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Murphey, Mrs. William Foster, Miss Alice Tullis, Miss Nettie Gaddis of Indiana, and Miss G. M. Favorite.

FUTURE EVENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Clark will give a large party Wednesday evening at their residence, No. 120 Rush street.

All-Saints' Church will give a social and supper at Martine's Academy, No. 55 Ada street, next Tuesday evening.

The Grace Church Mite Society will give their second party Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Walker, No. 655 Wabash avenue.

The "The Class of '76" of the Chicago Central High School will hold its first annual reunion at the Sherman House Wednesday evening, Dec. 27.

The ladies of Oakland will give a fair and promenade concert at the Fourth Unitarian Hall, 789 Cottage Grove avenue, on Tuesday next. There will be dancing in the evening.

There will be a reception at the Half-Orphan Asylum Saturday. The Managers cordially invite the public to attend. There will be vocal and instrumental music, recitations, charades, and tableaux by the children from 2 to 5 p. m.

A noteworthy event will occur Tuesday evening at Trinity Church, on which occasion Miss Hattie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gilmore, will be united in marriage with Mr. William T. Hough. There will be three bridesmaids and groomsmen, and a reception will be held from 8 to 10 at the residence, 1411 Wabash avenue.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Crosby, of Mont Clair, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. J. Stiles, No. 836 Michigan avenue.

Miss Gertie Cicotte, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank M. Smith, 17 South Peoria street.

Miss Jennie E. Wentworth, of Elkhart, Ind., is passing a few weeks with her cousin, Miss Clara M. Squires, No. 1613 Wabash avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, nee Dennis, have taken apartments at the Palmer House, and will be "At Home" to their friends Jan. 1, 4, and 11.

Miss Lizzie Jones, daughter of the Hon. J. Russell Jones, and Miss Mollie Campbell left recently for San Francisco, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Effie V. Dillaye, of Trenton, N. J., daughter of Stephen R. Dillaye, Esq., is visiting Mrs. C. O. Avery at her residence, No. 245 West Washington street.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE CLUB

Tuesday evening gave a very pleasant and successful reception, and the managers are so well pleased that they will spare no pains to make the second reception, which occurs in holiday week, a chief d'œuvre of the series. Though the receptions are informal, the last one showed quite a display of dress, and the managers have concluded not to be very strict in regard to dress hereafter. The following were among those present: Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, Gen. R. W. and Miss Nellie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Westover, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hillard, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Moses, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sewell, Mrs. L. W. Wallace, Mrs. Gen. George Boynton, Mrs. John S. Stott, Mrs. E. T. Hendrickson, Miss Mae St. John, Miss May Sisson, Miss Annie Gardner, Miss Nora Cooke, Miss Katie Johnson, Miss Fannie Butcher, Miss Katie Butcher, Miss May Boyce, Miss Rhoda Davis, Miss Ella S. Smith, Miss Sarah Turner, Miss Jennie Turner, Miss Lillie Stott, Miss Carrie E. Munger, Miss Nellie Becker, Miss Gertie Cicotte, Miss Gussie Otley, Miss Lizzie Spaulding, Miss May Lehman, Miss Minnie Grieves, Miss Maggie Ward, Miss Minnie Walker of Lemont, Miss Ada La Parle, Miss Maggie Denig, Miss May Garnder, Miss Annie Jones, Miss Tootie Harold, Miss Cora Evans of Waukegan; Messrs. W. F. Wallace, George E. Cox, F. F. Lewis, Gwynne Dennis, L. J. Clarke, J. S. Martin, D. H. Brookins, E. T. Mason, Robert Mitchell, C. S. Hungerford, R. C. Chesty, H. V. Kent, R. L. Webster, Howard G. Hubbell, George D. Coughtoy, John C. Lynch, William J. Boller, A. J. Moore, J. F. Boller, M. J. Lamson, H. E. Ballard, M. A. Mead, William J. Brennan, J. B. Breese, Charles M. Ford, C. Gray, J. M. Oates, J. H. Smith, E. C. Whiting, W. W. Lowle, W. C. Storey, John W. Scribner, W. J. Neeley, F. S. Fredericks, Charles Turner, Harry Getz, E. H. Studley, E. B. Mantz, Walter Critchell, O. S. Thayer, G. W. Getchell, C. C. P. Webie.

NOTES.

The La Favorites met Friday evening at Martine's West Side Hall.

The Woodruff Hotel Club had a pleasant party Wednesday evening.

The Social Quadrille Club held their first party Thursday, Dec. 7. It proved quite a success and does honor to "the boys." All seemed to enjoy themselves until early Friday morning.

The Washington Pleasure Club had a good time at Greenebaum's Hall Tuesday evening.

The Ivanhoe Club were entertained Thursday evening by Miss Gregory, No. 660 West Monroe street.

The Idle Home Club met Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. J. M. Browne, No 33 Aberdeen street.

The third hop of the South Side Reception Club was given at Martine's South Side Academy Monday evening.

The Queer Club met Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Petronnet, No. 653 West Monroe street, Fitzgerald's orchestra furnishing the music. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Hill's, No. 113 Park avenue.

The Cinders met Friday evening at Martine's North-Side Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the music by Hand & Freiberg's orchestra was excellent, comprising several new pieces. People were present from the South and West Sides.

The socials given under the auspices of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., are very enjoyable affairs, second to none given by any club. The fourth of the series took place last Tuesday evening. About ninety couples participated. Their next social will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 26, at Martine's Hall, Ada street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The third regular party of the Pall Mall Club will occur Thursday evening next at the Gardner House.

The second party of the Charity Club will occur Monday evening

Miss Mortimer, long connected with the Milwaukee Female College, as instructress. This lady is enthusiastically devoted to art and its historical treatment, and by extensive reading and travel is well qualified to impart instruction. Ladies who have the leisure will no doubt gladly avail themselves of this fine opportunity to study the history of art.

A letter has been received and published from Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, who is now in Florida, to the effect that, if any citizen of Milwaukee would like to assist in the rebuilding of St. Luke Hospital, Jacksonville (burned last fall), Mrs. F. J. Crosbie, No. 453 Van Buren street, is authorized to receive donations in money, fancy or useful articles, until January. Mrs. Mitchell is enthusiastically interested in this work, and is herself engaged in preparing a book containing selections of Bryant, Longfellow, and Mrs. Stowe. The proceeds of the sale of the work will be devoted to this hospital. When last in Milwaukee Mrs. Mitchell engaged Robert Davies, a well-known builder here, to superintend the erection of this building, and he is now absent in Jacksonville for that purpose.

The Milwaukee Temperance Band entertained the soldiers at the National Asylum with a free concert Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded with soldiers and visitors from the city, and at the close of the concert the Band was treated to a good supper.

An extra concert was given by the Musical Society Thursday evening, complimentary to Miss Lina Allardt, who sang at the regular concert Friday evening of last week to a very slim audience, the severity of the weather preventing an attendance. This lady has had an unfortunate encounter with arctic waves, as another reached Milwaukee in time to prevent the public from hearing her Thursday night and judging whether her high reputation was well founded.

It is said that Miss Lillie Carpenter, daughter of ex-Senator Carpenter, has become a very accomplished and delightful musician. Miss Carpenter is at present the guest of Mrs. Sartoris at the White House.

A grand charity ball is announced for the 29th of December. It is to be given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Mission Band at the Plankinton House. The character of the affair can be foretold by that of the persons who are interested in it, and by the place in which the ball will be held.

All the world and the rest of woman-kind think of little else than the coming Christmas just about this time. Social matters unconnected with Christmas are of little moment in comparison with the mysterious manipulations preparatory to the present-giving season. Christmas crops out everywhere. It is advertised in every direction from a mercantile standpoint, so to say, that no article is exempt from claims to being a suitable Christmas present. This annual giving of gifts is growing into such aligatory proportions that it is beginning to be a bore to some people. Liberal natures with limited purses are almost inclined to vote Christmas out, or at least to wish that its meaning might be modified to more reasonable methods than most persons practice at present. Only for the blessed little children and the very poor, Christmas gift-giving has its drawbacks. To them it is fraught with nothing but good.

The ladies of the Industrial School are contemplating a Christmas festival for the pupils. The ladies of the Milwaukee County Charities will provide a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the County Poor-House, and the gentlemen of the city have held a meeting to make arrangements whereby all the poor shall have a comfortable dinner. So let the cynic cease tirades against Christmas drawbacks, and everybody enjoy his Christmas cheer.

NEW YORK.

FULL DRESS TOILETTES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The social atmosphere is just now pregnant with balls and rumors of balls, and an all-engrossing subject for the ladies is that of full-dress toilettes. The real festivities of the winter in this direction have not yet begun, but already extensive preparations are being made to produce ball dresses that shall be incomparable *chefs-d'œuvres*. A few generalities and some detailed descriptions may possibly be of service, or at least of interest. The grand Hebrew ball will usher in the winter gayeties, and for this occasion our principal modistes have been taxed to their utmost to furnish toilettes that shall eclipse all previous ones. And for startling and gorgeous costumes, commend me to the daughters of Israel!

One elegant dress is a combination of two very popular colors, deep maroon and dark navy-blue. The skirt proper is of the latter in heavy, lustrous silk, and is made after a plain gored pattern, long-trained. Across the front are three folds of maroon velvet, placed on diagonally. Each fold is one-fourth of a yard broad and is edged on its lower side by a deep fringe of netted silk and chenille of both colors. The foot of the front breadth is plain and untrimmed, but the back and side breadths have a scant velvet flounce. This flounce is put on with a heavy twisted cord of blue silk and maroon velvet. The bottom is cut in deep Vandykes, each one edged with a fine knife-pleating, three inches deep, of the blue, which also finishes, emerging from the side widths, are elaborate scarf draperies of silk and velvet. The Pompadour basque is of velvet, with peculiar decorations of both materials. This dress, owing to its subdued tints, is rather sombre, and, as might be presumed, is intended for one of the "Mothers in Israel."

ANOTHER CHARMING DRESS

is of striped gauze, one stripe being of damask pattern, the other an open lace design. The former is delicate straw-color, the latter white, and the effect is peculiarly beautiful. The skirt is of delicate straw-colored silk, the bottom ornamented by a deep double box-pleated flounce, headed by a puff of the gauze, and has a narrow pleated heading of white. The overdress is of the striped gauze, with gathered ruffles of the same, which are edged with daisy pleatings of the silk. The dainty elbow sleeves are trimmed to match, and the becoming Y-shaped corsage has similar ruffings of silk and gauze. A cluster of these paradises of deep-scarlet chrysanthemums serves to give the necessary life and artistic finish to this lovely costume.

But everybody does not prefer heavy damasks and transparent grenadines, and still others cannot afford them. For those two classes nothing is more charming than simple fine white India muslin. A dress of this material is not necessarily plain or ordinary because it is white and of Swiss. It may be elaborated to a degree, and is always pretty and "youthful." A lovely toilet, then, of the sheerest India mull has at the bottom of the skirt a deep gathered flounce. At the lower edge of this flounce is a three-inch knife-pleating under which is a scant gathered ruffle of pale rose-colored silk. Heading the deep flounce are two full puffs of Swiss, divided from each other and from the flounce by delicate pipings of rose silk. These puffs are surmounted by a gathered, upright ruffle of Swiss, underlaid by one of silk. There is no regular overskirt, but four breadths of the muslin are draped across the front, from the right hip to the upper puff on the left. The lower edge of each of these breadths is bordered by a ruffle of pink silk under one of Swiss, the ruffles falling over the breadth before, and thus furnishing a heading for each other. At the hip, where this drapery starts, is a large fan-like bow of silk and Swiss, and a similar one confines it at the left; hence the scarfs pass to the back and form voluminous sashes. The corsage fits like a glove, and is cut in two points back and front. This bodice is of pink silk, and over it is one of Swiss. This is edged with the ruffles, and has lovely elbow sleeves trimmed likewise. It is laced with pale pink cords before and at the back. The neck is high and close around the throat, with soft full ruches of lace. All over the dresses are exquisite clusters of asalees, flush-pink, and white, and a wreath of the same encircles the throat and the arms just above the elbow. The pretty effect of the costume is enhanced by edging each ruffle with real Valenciennes lace. Another lovely toilet is of white barege with daintily-elegant garnitures of "ciel-blue satin and French pinks a shade or two darker. A peculiar but commendable fancy for white rages among our ball-goers. Every material almost is used in this color, and not the least fashionable among them is beautifully-finished white cashmere. Elegant ball toilettes of this are richly embroidered with silver bullion, or braided with slender silver cords, while others are magnificently wrought with chenille in icaros, vines, flowers, or some fanciful, perhaps grotesque, design.

THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST NOVELTIES

for full dress is a new garment which makes its debut as the vestal-robe. It is nothing more than the "Jewess" overdress, but under its new name is wonderfully popular. It is fastened on the left shoulder, and passes down under the arm at the right. Of course it demands a bodice underneath. The "vestal-robe" for evening wear is made chiefly of some diaphanous fabric, of gauze, gold or silver embroidered, of grenadine, or of crepe de chine worked all over with roses done in floss. This garment of suitable material, such as cashmere, or any silk or woolen suiting, is considered quite "the thing" for afternoon and dinner wear. It is then appropriately trimmed with fringe, or one of the many lovely galloons. Next to a lady's dress, probably the first object in her thoughts is

HER FAN.

Indeed it sometimes comes first, as with an acquaintance of mine. Some years ago her husband visited Europe, and on his return brought her a dozen superb fans. When my friend settles to the labor of decking upon her ball costume, she lays her dozen treasures before her, and, after selecting that one which then most pleases her, she arranges her dresses, flowers, etc., to correspond. A feature of many lovely fans consists of pictures, hand-painted, and requiring the nicest skill and taste of the artist. Some fashionable imported fans have a ground of cardinal red, with the figures or designs in pale blue. Others, when closed, exhibit the owner's monogram or crest, done in enamel or precious stones. A handsome one, elegant in its simplicity, is of glistening white satin, the top edged with a full quilling or ruffle of Mechlin point.

In jewelry the fancy is for plain gold and enamel. The latest ear-rings represent long straps, which have an appearance of passing through the ear. Some superb earrings consist of a line of diamonds hung in the same manner, and looking like an icicle melting into drops. Enamel jewelry is highly favored, and is seen in grotesque forms, generally those of animals. Among these the heads of bull-dogs and rabbits are much esteemed. Exquisite ornaments are made of the plumage of tropical birds, much of which rivals in beauty and brilliancy the rarest gems. These glittering feathers are made into large stars, crescents, and other graceful shapes, and show exquisite blendings of every color. Malachite set in rubies is much worn, chiefly in bracelets and necklaces, being admired only when in close union with the flesh, as the neck and arms.

AMONG THE HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

are some lovely little chatelaine watches. They are of various sizes, and in cases of tortoise-shell, ebony, jet, ivory, and bog-wood. They are hung on chatelaines to match, and are useful as well as pretty. In price they come within the reach of nearly every one, and make an acceptable and lovely Christmas gift. Apropos of these latter are all sorts of distracting little articles that make a body out "holiday-purchasing" change her mind a dozen times at least before buying. There are lovely sets of silver filagree and beautiful silver bowls in three compartments, lined with pale-blue satin, and inclosed in silver frames in which to keep them. The boxes themselves are so delicate and lovely that one almost longs to wear them too. A handsome present for a gentleman is a dressing-case and shaving-bureau of highly polished white oak, inlaid with painted porcelain tiles or with silver. The writing-desk has made its exit, and in its place are beautiful portfolios. They are in great demand, and deservedly. Some exceedingly handsome ones are of Russia leather; others of wood, metal-inlaid. There are many novelties in this attractive Russia leather. The prettiest, perhaps, are scrolls for holding a large photograph or a small and choice painting. Were I to tell of the beautiful things for the children, I might write on until Christmas had come, for there are so many and all so lovely, that each seems prettier than the last. In one word, whatever you desire or imagine, you can procure, and who could wish more!

MATHIS S.

PARIS.

DINNER-COSTUME SIMPLICITY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Although the shops of Paris still present great elaboration in toilettes, there is an evident tendency to simplicity in other directions. This is particularly noticeable in dinner costumes, and appearances denote that ere long these will be equally grave as the habiliments of a Judge. At a state dinner given recently, the bestarred and beribboned titled gentlemen appeared more like butterflies of fashion than the sombre-dressed ladies, who, nevertheless, were exquisitely elegant in all the perfection of true Parisian taste. Ball dresses do not exhibit so many contrasting colors as in the commencement of the season, and embroidery and trimmings are less varied in their shades. Among those in preparation for a grand ball to be given by that aristocratic Club, the "Cercle de Paris," several are covered with raised embroidery of chenille and floss silk, and others with embroidery "a jour" on satin grounds. Long, trained pumerre skirts are frequently opened from the waist on the left side, and, being drawn back in graceful drapery, display underskirts of Brussels, point, and other laces, and sometimes foamy blonde. One of them is in antique amber satin, with deep, massive wreaths of embroidery bordering the skirt and extending up the opening on the side. The corsage is decollette and draped with lace similar to the underskirt and the short tight sleeves are covered with embroidery. The refreshing simplicity of this toilette is the absence of superfluous trimming, presenting a charming contrast to those encumbered with plumes and puffings so profusely displayed in stores. The "Cercle de Paris" and the St. Honore Skating Club are the most aristocratic associations in Paris, and are even more exclusive in their selection of members than the "Prince's Club" in London. The former are under the supervision of eight gentlemen, occupying the highest social position in Paris, and none can be admitted without the approbation of Viscount de Harcourt, Duke de Guiche, and six others of equal rank.

AMONG CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

the new parchment fan is decidedly most unique. Some are painted in Louis XV. medallions; others represent old-time fêtes champêtres, and on one is seen a walk in the park of Grand-Trianon, with personages of the time of Maintenon minutely and artistically painted. Another represents a scene near Fontainebleau, after a painting of Delacroix, which once adorned the humble tavern of Pere Martine in the village of Barbizon. This was a simple country inn, but possessed attractions of which a palace might be proud. It was the forest retreat of artists, and Delacroix chose it while selecting scenery for his renowned paintings at Versailles. Whilst there he painted several mementoes for his humble host and hostess, which established a precedence for others, and Verrolt, Dilas, Decampe, Rosa Bonheur, Ingres, and many others of high renown, added their donations to this wonderful collection, until the value became almost fabulous. Many of the pictures were on panels, some on the walls, and the broad frame of a long Gothic glass was wreathed with flowers that would have done credit to the pencil of Redoute. Pere Martine has passed away, the movable pictures have been scattered, but those on the walls that could be preserved in the alterations of the premises for a new proprietor still remain, and attract many visitors.

Another chef d'œuvre among the fans is on exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie in the copy of Decamp's sporting scene now in the Luxembourg Palace, and which is a marvelous proof of the concentration of art in the small compass of a fan. These classical arrangements are not suitable for balls or receptions, which occasions require the lace and delicate feather fans, in fanciful mountings, with their incrustations of many-colored gold, closely resembling the antique style, and which have truly reached the acme of perfection.

THEATRICAL.

An order was lately received in Paris from Buenos Ayres for a large amount of exquisite "bijouterie," with the accompanying information that it was to be presented to the celebrated actress, Mlle. Alhaiza, in appreciation of her talents. It is well known here that Mlle. Lambele assumed this name on her departure from the Theatre Lyrique in 1867, when she resolved to test her powers in a more congenial realm. After her farewell benefit in Buenos Ayres the horses were taken from her carriage and many prominent citizens exchanged places with the quadrupeds and conducted Mlle. Alhaiza to her luxurious home. Truly, art must be in its infancy in that Southern clime, and, as has been remarked in Paris, "Theresa is far more worthy of being thus transported to Asniers and Judic to the Rue de Boulogne." After various disappointments and delays the theatres are now in a prosperous condition. The repetitions which I mentioned are continued and many, and "The Seven Castles of the Devil" is still attracting crowds at the Chatalet. M. Meilhac's ambitious dreams, which have pictured Nilsson or Patti as his *Virginie* for three long years, are slightly clouded; but *Paul* has far exceeded his expectations, and Capoul is perfection in that role. It is true the tender and melodious music is well adapted to the voice of Mlle. Ritter, but there is a feeling of distrust regarding her ability at times which creates an unfavorable impression. You will soon have the opportunity of judging the merits of this opera, as it is to be produced in America this season, if rumor speaks the truth. The Opera Comique is now giving "Lalla Rookh," whose success promises many repetitions.

MATHILDE.

OUR DARLING.

Death sought and found our little one,
And wooed her soul away,—
Leaving, as if in mockery,
Her beautiful, lifeless clay.

Sadly we shrouded the little form,
Smoothed back the soft, brown hair,
And folded o'er the silent breast
The little hands so fair.

One little lock of bright, brown hair,
Shorn from that cold, white brow,
And the little, smiling, pictured face
Is all that is left us now.

The soft, clear voice is silent,
The bright face hid from view;
The sweet, frail flower has perished,
That in our household grew.

A little, silent, lonely grave
Is now our Darling's bed;
Tread lightly near that little mound—
Wake not our lovely dead!

LOUISE LORENZ.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

A Brief Sketch of Their History and Development.

What the Commissioners Have Accomplished in the Past Seven Years.

The Grand Boulevards---Miles of Sewers and Leagues of Stately Avenues.

All About the Attractive Features of the Great Breathing-Place.

The Botanical Gardens and Acres of Rare Plants and Gorgeous Flowers.

What the Managers Propose to Do in the Near Future---A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

In this Centennial year, the one-hundredth anniversary of our country, the historian's attention is naturally drawn towards the broad fields of the American Republic, whose wonderful deeds and progress are now fully recognized by every nation of the globe.

Among all the great metropoli of this truly marvelous land, none affords so excellent an example of the miraculous power of free institutions and intrepid energy as the youthful City of Chicago. Although of the comparatively insignificant age of 45 years, and subjected in its brief career to the most destructive disasters and devastating calamities that have ever fallen to the lot of mortal habitations; yet every trouble has been undauntingly surmounted, and every barrier to prosperity broken down.

Is it then strange that she should combine the greatest grain and lumber marts, packing-houses, railroads, hotels, and parks of the Union?

One of the most remarkable traits of the city is the almost incredible perseverance with which her denizens have toiled and endured to forward the great design of laying out the most extensive and magnificent system of parks and boulevards that ever originated in the brain of man. By far the largest and most prominent feature of this vast pleasure-system is that portion designated by the term "South Parks."

THE FIRST ATTEMPT

to found these parks was made in the year 1866 by the following prominent gentlemen: George M. Kimbark, Paul Cornell, Chauncey T. Bowen, J. Irving Pearce, J. Young Scammon, and Milton S. Patrick. Two park-bills were framed,—the first taking the requisite acres as an addition to the city, and providing for the taxation of the entire community; the other stipulating that the land be chosen from tracts lying both within and without the city's limits, and regulating the taxation of property in proportion to its proximity to the park improvements. For the reason that it was found impossible to obtain the unanimous action of the whole city in the scheme, owing to a spirit of jealousy and rivalry which has long existed between the three divisions of the city, the last bill was adopted by the projectors, and was at last before the Legislature in the winter of 1867. This bill provided for the appointment of five Commissioners, the first Board to be chosen by the Governor, and all subsequent ones by the Judges of the Circuit Court.

The location of the parks was left to the Commissioners, and, as was universally anticipated, they endeavored to acquire the 1,500-acre tract known as Egandale, lying east of Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, for the commendable reason that it consisted of high ground, and had previously been materially improved by its owner, Dr. Egan.

Their worthy designs, however, were frustrated by the opposition of Mr. Drexel, then heir of the estate.

If he could have foreseen the great enhancement of values, which immediately followed the establishment of the parks, he would undoubtedly have seized the the chance to dispose of this portion of the 300-acre estate, and effected a much better bargain than he did in selling the land in small quantities during his and the following year.

Finding that Egandale could not be purchased, the Commission amended the bill so as to place the location of the parks west of Cottage Grove avenue.

This Park bill was passed and submitted to the people at the spring election of 1868, but, owing to a misunderstanding, was defeated. In the following spring, however, it was adopted by a very large majority.

The zeal of those who had thus far taken the lead in public opinion did not end here. Patiently awaiting the next session of the Legislature they introduced

A SECOND BILL,

in which the location was definitely decided upon by a committee of citizens chosen for that purpose. The names of these advocates were: J. Y. Scammon, George C. Walker, Joseph M. Dake, George R. Clark, J. Irving Pearce, C. T. Bowen, H. H. Honore, A. Emigh, P. R. Westfall, S. S. Benjamin, John Fitch, and J. C. Jennings.

This bill was drawn up and introduced to Mr. Bowen for adoption at Springfield. This earnest worker presented it before the Legislature, and caused, in great measure, its adoption by his eloquent argument. John C. Dore, then a Senator from Calcago, insisted upon its ratification by the residents of Hyde Park, Lake, and South Chicago, at a special election. The canvassing was immediately begun, and resulted in one of the most exciting contests in the history of Chicago. The act was ultimately passed by a majority of 3,737.

This matter being decided, Gov. John M. Palmer immediately appointed John M. Wilson, Leverett B. Sidway, Paul Cornell, George W. Gage, and Chauncey T. Bowen to constitute the first Board of South Park Commissioners.

At the same time the positions of Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and Chief Engineer were filled by Messrs. Cornell, Gage, George W. Smith, and George W. Waite.

Bonds were at once negotiated, and $100,000 of them had been sold and 120 acres purchased, when an action was commenced in the Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the bill. By this intervention the Commission was delayed in the exercise of its duties, and so lost the remainder of the year 1869. But the greatest loss was caused by the rapid increase in the value of the land to be procured, for when the Commissioners were at liberty to continue their purchases they were compelled to pay a high advance on the figures previously demanded. The Commissioners consulted five prominent real-estate firms in relation to the cost of the land. The highest estimate placed upon the 1,100 acres and boulevards was $1,865,750. The upper or west park was valued at $1,880 per acre, and the lower or eastern at $700. The strip taken from Kankakee avenue for the Grand Boulevard was placed at $30 per foot. This was in the winter of 1869-70. Its present value is $125 to $300 per foot.

ASSESSING PARK BENEFITS.

The Circuit Court appointed a committee to ascertain in what degree the property affected would be benefited by the park improvements. They reported the benefits at $15,600,000, before any improvements whatever had been accomplished. More recently the real benefits have been estimated at nearly four times that amount. The assessment necessary to the possession for park purposes of the requisite lands was placed at the relatively trivial sum of $1,800,000.

The actual cost of the property considerably exceeded the estimates, for as soon as the success of the Park acts became apparent, the greater portion of the property-owners concerned sought the most exorbitant figures, and the Commission was often obliged, after severely-contested law-suits, to pay their demands.

This matter of condemnation has been productive of decided embarrassment and dissension, and is still causing great dissatisfaction.

The term "South Parks" includes a western and an eastern division, comprising, in all, 1,180 acres, besides numerous boulevards, and a twenty-one-acre park at the junction of Pavilion boulevard and Western avenue. The western division contains 380 acres, lying between Fifty-first and Sixtieth streets, and Cottage Grove and South Park avenues. This portion of the pleasure-ground was originally level prairie land, with slight elevations towards the west, possessing not the slightest natural beauty or facilities. It would in any ordinary city have been condemned as unfit for park purposes, but with the people who made the bones of building a metropolis in a mudhole, and, when destroyed, rebuilt it in two years, the seeming impracticability of the subject only served as an incentive.

The eastern division forms the main portion of the grounds, comprehending 700 acres. Unlike the western portion, it abounds in elevations and groves, and is centered, for the most part, by low swamp-lands. Along the west edge extends a slight ridge, increasing in altitude towards the north, while the eastern boundary is formed by the sandy shores of Lake Michigan. This portions extends southward from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh street. It is 1¾ miles long, three-quarters of a mile wide at the north end, and 1¾ at the south.

IN ITS NATURAL STATE

it was considered a beautiful park. This, in fact, on account of its size, position, and original adaptability, is destined to constitute the great resort of the public, and, although now in a somewhat aboriginal state, will soon take the lead of the upper park.

The west park has been nearly completed so far as labor is concerned. Over 350 acres have been tilled, seeded down, and planted with young forest trees.

THE FIRST OBJECT

to be attained was the drainage of Grand and Drexel boulevards and of those portions of the park to be first reclaimed. This was accomplished at a large expense, and so thoroughly, it is believed, that it will last permanently. The same plan proved of great value on Fifty-fifth street, now Pavilion boulevard. The Commission also joined with the Village of Hyde Park in the expense of building the Fifty-first-street sewer, which, owing to the vexatious delay of the contractors for whom the work was let, cost $40,000 more than the estimates.

Sewers have also been constructed along Forty-third and Forty-second streets to serve as outlets for the lower boulevards.

The enterprising Village of Hyde Park, moreover, recently attempted to let a contract for a new sewer on Forty-third street at a cost of $80,000, although the Commission offered to sell the one already there, and which is sufficient for ten years to come, for only $7,000; but for once the property-owners would not be defrauded, and the contractors had to "come out of that."

Good, strong sewers have been built along Grand, Drexel, and Pavilion boulevards, and Bayard and South Park avenues. Up to December, 1875, the Commissioners had built about

FIFTEEN MILES OF GOOD DRAINS.

This year several miles more were added. The next thing after the sewerage was the construction of Grand and Drexel boulevard. This was done in order to furnish the people of Chicago, who are always impatient, an immediate attraction, and has so far succeeded that the parkways are more frequented than any others in the city, and are extolled as loudly by visitor as by our own brethren.

Grand boulevard is the fashionable thoroughfare of the parks. Starting at the corner of Lower South Park avenue and Douglas avenue, it runs directly southward for a distance of two miles, connecting with Drexel boulevard on the north by Oakwood boulevard, and at the south by Bayard avenue. It has a fifty-five-foot centre roadway, bounded on both sides by planting-spaces twelve feet wide, and which contain in all thirteen acres. Beyond these spaces are side-drives flanked on the outside by cement sidewalks.

With the exception of the stretch on the east side from Oakwood boulevard to Forty-seventh street, and a block or two on the west side, the side drives have not been graveled. The former portion is paved with one block of asphalt and the remainder of Joliet gravel.

It is just one mile long, and forms the trotting-course, and on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, the visitors are very numerous, and "brushes" on the road quite lively. It is here that the great moving masses of fashionable turn-outs congregate in such numbers that order is only preserved by strict exercise of the admirable driving regulations.

Drexel boulevard extends from Oakwood boulevard south to Fifty-first street, there connecting with Bayard avenue. It consists of two drives, forty feet each in width, separated by a magnificent planting-space 100 feet wide. Winding walks interlace themselves in this lawn, and many

THOUSANDS OF BRIGHT-EYED FLOWERS

and graceful plants and shrubs have been set out for the admiration of the thousands of flaneurs who seek relaxation from the turmoil of the city. The beauty and fragrance of its adornments have won for this driveway an enviable reputation.

The east roadway has been long since completed, and that on the west is macadamized from Fifty-first street to Forty-seventh. During the past few months Mr. Fred Krantz, the gardener, has introduced many new forms and arrangements among the horticultural embellishments which have attracted much attention and afforded great pleasure. Among them are the name "South Parks," worked out with various species of flowers upon the lawn, and an artificial mound handsomely decorated. Many neat baskets and urns have also been set out, and literally covered with vines and flowers, and at the southern extremity many small trees have found an anchorage.

Bayard avenue is finished a distance of two and a half miles, completely encircling what is known as the South Open Green. The portion along the north end is formed of Joliet gravel, and thoroughly sewered. In forming the bed of the remainder, the Commissioners brought into practice their system of economy, which is a noticeable and pleasing feature of their administration, by using lake-shore gravel with a foundation of clay. The experiment turned out successfully, for while it produced fully as good a road as that in which Joliet gravel was the principal ingredient, the object was accomplished at half the cost. The same plan has therefore been used upon other by-ways.

Pavilion boulevard originates near the centre of the West Park, and stretches westward to Western avenue, a distance of one and a half miles. It resembles both Grand and Drexel boulevards, the length between State and Reuben streets being similar to the former, and the remainder to the latter. That resembling Grand boulevard has a centre roadway fifteen feet wide. A single roadway has been built through the entire length, and the property otherwise improved.

WESTERN AVENUE

extends from Pavilion boulevard north to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It has been completed and is arranged similar to Drexel boulevard, which it equals in every respect. This driveway should be connected by the West Park Commissioners with the West Side Park system.

This connection, together with a short link on the North Side, is all that is now necessary for the completion of a drive of some twenty-five miles entirely around the three land sides of the city.

When finished it may be asserted without exaggeration that Chicago possesses one of the finest and most extensive chains of boulevards in the world.

Oakwood boulevard runs east and west between the northern extremity of Drexel and Grand boulevards. Up to the present year it consisted simply of a single forty-foot road. Water and gas-pipes have been laid on this avenue by the Village of Hyde Park. During the past four or five months the entire appearance of Oakwood boulevard has been changed. Its plan now consists of a fifty-foot centreway, bordered on each side by two seven and a half feet planting-space, intervened with a ten-feet cement sidewalk. This is a somewhat peculiar construction, and its present appearance predicts an attractive future.

Acting upon the suggestion of THE TRIBUNE, made last December, two rows of elm trees have already been stationed, with every probability of naming the thoroughfare Elm Parkway.

This fall a new sewer was built along the lower, western edge of Drexel and throughout the whole length of Oakwood boulevard. The latter will be macadamized in the coming spring.

SOUTH PARK AVENUE

has been constructed of Joliet gravel a distance of 2,000 feet, joining Grand and Pavilion boulevards, and affording a west entrance to the Park Retreat, through which it connects by secondary drives with Bayard avenue.

The Midway Plaisance links the east and west parks, which at this point are just a mile apart. A casual observer would scarcely imagine this route to be the future glory of Chicago. But this is indeed a fact, as the following description will show:

It is 600 feet wide, and constructed on a plan homogeneous with Drexel boulevard, but on a far grander scale. On each side will be a forty-foot trackway, and in the centre a magnificent chain of lakes the entire distance, bordered by broad lawns adorned with delicate flowers, trees, greenswards, winding walks, etc. The lakes will be embellished with finely-executed rustic bridges, cool fountains, artificial islands, swans, boats, and every outdoor convenience and luxury.

The Illinois Central Railroad track is to be raised above the ordinary level so that the limpid waters of the lakes may flow on tranquilly beneath. This series of small lakes will be connected with the Park Retreat lake by other streams and ponds, and with Lake Michigan by the channel and larger lakes in the east park.

The northern roadway of the Midway Plaisance has been macadamized along the south side, elms have been planted, and when the work is finished it will develop the finest parkway in America, if not in the world. At the south end of Grand Boulevard is the Park Retreat, a charming grove, filled with noble trees, sewer flowers, and rare plants. Promenades are cut through in all directions, leading, among other places, to a fairy lake, on whose glittering bosom the haughty swan floats gracefully about. Upon an island at the west end of this sheet is a swan-house,—a perfect model of architecture, while near the opposite extremity plays a fine fountain. Lawns slope softly to the water's edge, and umbrageous trees offer a moment's respite to the heated pleasure-seeker. This is now the paradise of the park, and patronized as such. On the south edge of the Retreat is a Gothic building, serving as a restaurant or "half-way house," which is open in summer. Roads pass through the Retreat uniting with Bayard and other avenues. Just east of this superb garden the Commissioners have erected a

PERMANENT BAND-HOUSE,

where concerts are given every Thursday in the season. This house is built upon a small triangular grass-plot, and surrounded on all sides by driveways.

The crowds here are sometimes even greater than on trotting-evenings upon Grand Boulevard. The music is executed by the most accomplished orchestra in Chicago, and is always pleasing. At a low estimate 30,000 people have listened to these concerts during the past season. To those of moderate means these concerts are very convenient and agreeable.

The lawns of the Park Retreat are open for all pedestrians, and hundreds may be observed listening with grateful hearts, while the children romp about the rich grounds. Pedestrians formerly reached the parks by horse-cars and dummy, but this year the Commission established a new institution, viz: the park phaetons. They are commodious open carriages, capable of seating twenty persons, and are run upon the same principle as those in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and in Central and Prospect Parks, in New York and vicinity. They proved to supply a long-felt want, and have been in so great demand that the Commission has decided to purchase five more for next summer.

East of the Park Retreat and inscribed within Bayard avenue lies the South Open Green, a representation of an English lawn, and one of the largest and best laid-out in the United States. The nursery, which was first formed here, has been rapidly removed to the south end of the park, leaving the lawn totally unobstructed. Sixty sheep are pastured here, and a vast number of quails find in it a congenial abode, for

NO SHOOTING IS ALLOWED

within the limits of the park, except at the ranges of the Chicago Rifle Club in the east division.

The water-supply of the upper park is furnished by an artesian well north of Bayard avenue, and a smaller tank has been placed at the Stock-Yards railroad crossing on Grand boulevard, which, although it has a capacity of but 2,000 gallons, has been found of material aid in maintaining the supply. Up to 1875 the natural flow of the larger well was considered amply sufficient, but during that year the demand increased so much that the Commission decided to and did establish an engine and erect a reservoir. This ungainly tank has since been boarded over and ornamented with neat architectural designs, till it even adds to the appearance of the park.

In the east division the Commission have associated in the expense of building Stony Island avenue, which runs north and south along the west border of the grounds. A row of ash, elm, and linden trees has been stationed along the park side. The first roadway attempted in this division was the lake-shore drive. This has been graded and macadamized from the termination of the Fifty-ninth street, or Midway Plaisance, to the lake shore, and a short distance southward along the latter. It is a very attractive drive, sloping down in long curves from the higher land, is 40 feet wide to the lake, and there 100. Numerous other routes, as yet ungraded, are being prepared for. Work was not commenced in this park until last year, but is now being pushed ahead rapidly. The existing inducements to inspect this pleasure-ground are

THE TWIN LAKES

and their associations. They lie in the northwest corner, and are easily accessible both by Hyde Park avenue and the Midway Plaisance. When these were excavated the adjoining tract was covered with a natural growth of fine trees, which the Commissioners wisely allowed to remain. With a little care they will equal any in the entire park system. The lakes are spanned by a peculiar rustic bridge, with a massive foundation of stone. This bridge was designed by the Commissioners themselves, without the aid of engineer or architect. The railings are painted in brilliant colors, and graced at both ends and centres with huge vases filled with gorgeous flowers. It is an odd piece of engineering, and is, in fact, as a Commissioner remarked, "a pretty good bridge for four greenhorns to make."

The banks of the lakes are high, and in the centre of one is a beautiful island.

This portion, including fifty acres, of the park is now all laid out, and completed, with respect to labor. It is filled with trees, flowers, and foliage, and a marked stillness and seclusion reigns over it. A number of geese, ducks, cranes, and other birds roam at large here, without fear or molestation. This winter the lakes are to be fitted out for a skating park. A warm house will be erected, with stoves, etc., and the ice properly flooded to secure levelness and safety. The young people will thus obtain an enjoyable treat. The lakes are scarcely a block from South Park Station, where all of the Illinois accommodation trains stop. Skating facilities are also provided at the Park Retreat lake, as previously.

LAKE MICHIGAN

is waging a perpetual war against the park property, and the Commission has been obliged to erect piers and breakwaters to fortify their possessions. Of piers there are two, one at Fifty-ninth and the other at Fifty-seventh streets. Both are built of strong piles, and filled with rocks. Their dimensions are 300x10 and 300x6. South of the first pier a channel thirty feet wide by twelve deep has been excavated by a dredge. The swamp-lands in the central part are more convenient for lakes than anything else.

The Commission intends to excavate a large lake right in the centre, to serve as a sort of "headquarters" for the streams in the vicinity, and this will be connected with the channel, and also with the Twin Lakes, Midway Plaisance, etc., making a complete Venetian highway. The lakes and channels will do away in a great measure, with the building of drains and sewers, and thus, while they beautify the parks, become instruments of economy—another example of the Commissioners' frugality. The material dug from these lands is used in grading roads, etc.

At Sixty-third street are the ranges of the Chicago Rifle Club. Here is a club-house, built at a cost of $800. Base-ball grounds, and other plats for outdoor sports will eventually be formed, and there has been considerable talk of laying out a race-course on the land known as Phillips' track. Perhaps the greatest attraction of the place are the picnic grounds. These are situated near Woodlawn Station, on the Illinois Central, and are naturally adapted for the purpose. Of late the demand for room has increased to such a degree that new grounds were provided. They were engaged every day, Sundays excepted, during the past summer. The other portions of the park will soon be adorned with forest-flowers, lawns, shrubs, walks, drives, arbors, etc., and fountains will be placed to advantage in both parks.

The Commissioners are still at a loss for names. Those already given are deficient in many cases. This is a matter of more importance than might be supposed, as a park without names is a thought without expression. In several cases the parkways especially have been very

INAPPROPRIATELY NAMED.

For instance, Drexel boulevard is called after a Mr. Drexel who is not a non-resident of Chicago. It could not be too strongly urged upon the Commission to change this name to Egan Boulevard, in memory of Dr. Egan, who was the means of causing our citizens much pleasure by extensively improving his tract of land known as Egandale, and through which the boulevard passes, before the Park act was acted. Last December THE TRIBUNE also suggested that Oakwook boulevard should be lined with elms and designated Elm parkway. As previously mentioned, the first part of this suggestion has been carried out, and the Commission could not do better than follow with the name. As for "Oakwood," it has not the slightest meaning here. Its nearest relation is a cemetery five miles distant.

The road along the west side of the Park Retreat, joining Grand and Pavilion boulevards, is known as South Park avenue. Now this is no name at all. There is one South Park avenue extending south from Twenty-second street to Grand boulevard, and two such names only cause confusion. Paris is everywhere recognized as the great centre of civilization and refinement. In France to name a street or boulevard after an individual is considered the highest possible honor that can be conferred on him. Chicago is the centre of civilization and refinement on the American Continent; therefore, it behooves Chicago to name at least a portion of her boulevards after distinguished Americans. Would it not be a compliment to one the memory of America's greatest prose-writers to title the last-mentioned park-way Hawthorne avenue? the worst-named of all the drives is Pavilion boulevard. The word pavilion denotes a tent or temporary habitation, but the Commissioners have not the least idea of furnishing the public with lodgings gratis, so the sooner they change the name the better will their omission be accomplished. Let it be named Irving or Longfellow boulevard.

BAYARD AVENUE

was justly named, in honor of Mr. Robert Bayard, of New York City, who bought of the first bonds issued by the Commission, and has purchased $300,000 more. He has also loaned the Commission money whenever they requested. It is but proper to let the world know that Chicago remembers her friends.

The denomination "Midway Plaisance" is objected to by the Commissioners, who desire to alter it. "Central boulevard" would be appropriate. The short avenue joining Midway Plaisance and Bayard avenue is still unnamed. Since it passes between the Botanical Gardens and the nursery, and along the entire length of the former, it would be convenient to call it "Botanic Drive."

The two parks, taken as a whole, are styled the South Parks, but each division is open to a separate appellation. The upper might be called Grand Park, and the Lower Lake Park, but for the fact that there is already at least one park of the latter name in Chicago.

The twenty-acre park at the junction of Pavilion boulevard and Western avenue is appropriately named after Mr. George W. Gage, whose recent decease deprived the city of one of its most earnest and efficient Commissioners.

The southeast forty acres of the West Park has been approp

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The joint public session of the literary societies of the University and Woman's College, Friday evening, attracted an audience which filled the chapel of the last-named institution. After music by an excellent quartette,—Misses Prindle and Pomeroy, and Messrs. Burr and Wait,—President Mercy, who presided, offered prayer. This was followed by music by the same quartette, accompanied by Miss Mary Bayne. The literary exercises commenced with a declamation by F. D. Shoets, '80, of the Adelphic, who rendered "The Death of Marmion" in a manner which called forth enthusiastic applause. He was followed by Miss Jessie Moore, '79, of the Ossoli, whose address was a gracefully composed and pleasingly delivered tribute to the worth of Addison.

Another selection by the quartette preceded the debate, the question being: "*Resolved*, That the study of the Sciences tends to skepticism." The affirmative was maintained by Conrad Haney, '78, of the Hinman. The negative was supported by Cyrus Kryder, '78, of the Adelphic. Both these addresses were very creditable to the speakers, evincing careful consideration of the question, and being logical, earnest, and effective. Mr. Kryder, in particular, was quite eloquent.

Miss L. R. Hunt, '77, of the Ossoli, next read an entertaining essay, which was a clever satire upon the predominant characteristics of the average male youngster of the period, and was enlivened with many happy hits.

The programme was concluded with a declamation by W. H. Harris, '78, of the Hinman, whose rendition of the "Dream of Eugene Aram" was very effective, and exhibited ability much above that of the average declaimer. As a whole, the exercises were very creditable, and ranked higher than some of the more pretentious University exhibitions. A sociable followed the literary exercises.

SOUTH EVANSTON NUISANCES.

The southern limits of South Evanston have for several years been infested with a number of so-called restaurants, at which liquor has unlawfully been dispensed on the sly to a certain class of bummers from the towns and country in the neighborhood. Repeated efforts have been made to break up these establishments, some of which have partially succeeded, but within a few months the nuisance always broke out afresh. The village authorities, in one of their periodical spasms of virtue, consented to several suits last week against the keepers of several of these places, and succeeded in securing a conviction and fine of $10 against John Lynch, but, not being exactly satisfied that their own magistrate had the necessary backbone to withstand the influence of a certain class in the community, took a change of venue to Justice Currey, of Evanston, in the other case, and these came up for trial yesterday. The first called were those against Jacob Brockley and Chas Schastoen. Contrary to expectation, the defendants each pleaded guilty in one case, and were fined $10, with the understanding that they were to be given time to "go West," where such business does not prevail.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATION.

The first steps were taken yesterday toward the construction of the Government Life-Saving Station at Evanston. The location selected is just west of the cemetery school on the U.S. property, inasmuch as the University having given the Government a lease of the site. This is to be one of the larger class of stations, and will be constructed of Joliet stone, with trimmings of Berea sandstone, and to be solid and substantial in every detail. The foundation is to be six feet deep, and the mason-work will be prosecuted as vigorously as possible during the cold weather. The building, when completed, will be an ornament to the campus, and the station will afford partial employment to several students who depend for support upon their own efforts. The contractor is J. B. Consant, of Grand Haven, and I. W. Learned has charge of the brick and mason work.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The junction between the works and the crib was completed at 12 o'clock Thursday night, and water is now being pumped through 1,500 feet of pipe. There need no longer be any apprehensions as to a lack of water for domestic purposes, for the supply, and, after the mains have been cleaned, the water furnished will be as pure as could be desired. For this purpose the water will be shut off between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Tuesday. The people is to be congratulated upon the successful completion of this improvement, which has been considerably delayed by unfavorable weather and some accidents, and which was necessary in order to make the water-works at all available. It is not probable that any further cause of complaint against the works can hereafter be found.

THE "BIG DITCH."

The Big Ditch Commissioners held their last meeting for the year last week. Mr. E. A. Gage, the Treasurer, presented his report, showing that the receipts since June 27, 1874, had been $2,750.31, and the expenditures $2,441.92, which, with the previous balance, leaves $308.62 on hand. M. Frank Merrell presented his report of the work done, showing that the ditch has been cleaned and widened as far north as Emerson Road. There will be money enough on hand next spring to complete the work, which has been progressing slowly for a number of years.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The public schools of the village closed Friday for a vacation of two weeks. The Principal, Mr. G. S. Haven, furnishes the following comparative statement: In the work of the year there were equal numbers of the sexes in the High School, 82; Benson Avenue Building, 355; Dempster street Building, 49; total, 486. Last year at the same time the membership was: High School, 80; Benson Avenue Building, 350; Dempster street Building, 49; total, 468. The enrollment of different pupils runs much higher. The examination held last week showed that the pupils had made good progress during the term.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The recent hazing escapade has been satisfactorily settled. The Faculty, after several consultations, reached the conclusion that the evidence against the bulldozers was not sufficient to warrant the expulsion of the suspected individuals, and, as reparation, had them made to pay the property damaged, they have been let off with appropriate reprimand.

The Chicago & Northwestern, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago & Alton Railroad Companies have made very liberal rates with students desiring to go home for the holidays, on account of the number agreeing to go.

Passage drew well Wednesday night, but the expenses were so heavy that the College Association only realized a few dollars for all their trouble and risk.

The Sophomores held their class jubilee in Adelphic Hall Wednesday evening. Following is the programme successfully carried out: Reading, "Coming," Miss Ella Prindle; declamation, "Catiline's Defiance," J. H. Brown; oration, "Ambition," M. S. Cross; paper, "Die Sophomore Zeitung," E. C. Adams; poem, Spencer Lewis. A sociable, and a farce entitled "Trying It On," concluded a pleasant evening's entertainment.

F. M. Taylor, '76, has returned from New York, where he represented the institution in the intercollegiate contest in Mental Science. He thinks the Princeton man, who was coached by Dr. McCosh, will take the first prize.

PRECIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Those located in the vicinity of Mr. J. B. Schneider's establishment were amazed, the other day, at hearing all his clocks strike for several hours in succession, and could not imagine the cause of the jubilation. It's a girl, and is doing well.

Dr. Poole was kept busy Friday. Five young ladies were added to the population of the town, under his supervision. And yet he sings: "Still the world's move to follow."

The Christmas Festival of St. Mark's Church will occur at Union Hall Saturday evening.

The Township Sunday-School Association will meet at the North Evanston Baptist Mission this evening. Addresses are expected from Messrs. H. C. Tillinghast, S. S. Beldeu, and others.

There will be a special meeting of Beveridge Post, G. A. R., to-morrow evening, to install the officers-elect for the ensuing year.

The C. J. Gilbert Hood Company meets to-morrow evening to elect a foreman.

People will say that it means something when a young gentleman who has not done such a thing for years before escorts a lady to a lecture, as was the case Wednesday evening.

NORMAL.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The Normal School is now in full blast, although not filled to its capacity. The delay occasioned by the dead-lock in the County Board of Education, and its last solved by the action of the Board of County Commissioners, caused many who were anxious to attend this school to seek their education elsewhere.

The school building was thoroughly renovated and the walls newly calcimined during the summer vacation, and now presents a very inviting appearance. The school is divided into three departments, known as the Normal, Intermediate, and Primary. The number of scholars in attendance the present term is 163, distributed in the different departments as follows: Normal 100, Intermediate 28, Primary 35. The commencement exercises of the graduating class will not occur till February next year. This is a month later than usual, but it was found impossible to complete the studies sooner. There are 31 who expect to graduate this term, 28 of whom are young ladies and only 3 young men. The teachers of the Normal department are Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Lardner, Miss Wright, Mr. Bruton, and Miss Sarah Byrne. Mr. Jones has charge of the Intermediate department, and Miss Sarah M. Curtis of the Primary department.

The school facilities of the Town of Lake are as good as those in the city or neighboring towns, and in some respects it is thought better. There is an efficient corps of teachers, who seem to take a great interest in their work.

The Hilliard Post of the Grand Army of the Republic gave a dramatic entertainment at the High-school Hall Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A platform and scenery were arranged in the south end of the hall, which is an improvement on the old stage. The scenery belongs to the Hilliard Post, and helps materially to set off the plays. The first evening "The Virginia Veteran" was given to a very fair audience. It is a play in which there is not much call for talent, and it is well there was not, for it seems to be a lacking commodity. Some of the camp scenes were very well represented, but taken as a whole the performance was rather flat. Some precautions were taken to guard against fire; a hydrant nose was brought up to the second floor ready for use. A number of pails filled with water and placed in the windows of the main hall would prove valuable when moments are precious. "The Union Spy" was given Thursday evening, Maj. James Barton appearing in the principal character. The extreme cold weather was a damper on the attendance. The performance went off very smoothly.

The Preparatory department of the High School gave an entertainment at the hall Friday evening, charging an admittance of 10 cents. The object was to raise money to buy a carpet for the rostrum of that department. The hall was well filled, a large proportion being children. Everybody was well pleased, and the entertainment is a recommendation of the executive ability of Miss Gibbs, who is said to be one of the best teachers in the school. Some of the audience suffered terribly in going home from the entertainment, as the storm was at its height.

Postmaster Smith wishes to state in reply to the complaints made against him that for the last three months he has had two assistants, one of them 30 years of age, the other 18 years old: that he himself, with the exception of ten days when he was absent to attend the funeral of his father, has been in the office or within immediate call of it. Besides being Postmaster he is a Justice of the Peace. The business of this office with the exception of the trials is transacted in his private room in the rear of the Post-Office. He claims to be carrying the mails to and from the depot at his own expense. Mr. Smith furnishes the following schedule of the arrival of mails from Chicago, north, and west: 9 o'clock a. m., 10:35 a. m., and 5 p. m.; from the east via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6:30 p. m.; from the west via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 3:15 p. m. The office is open from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m.

DESPLAINES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The musical and literary entertainment given Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Congregational Society was a pleasant affair. The exercises were in all respects creditable to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services, and the different parts assigned them were so well sustained as to give the assurance that professional talent is not always entitled to the highest meed of praise. The music, consisting of songs and choruses, by Misses Goodfellow and Clara Jefferson, Mrs. Sherman, and Messrs. Davison, Hill and Bennett, comprising the Glee Club, was selected with good taste and well rendered. The overture was finely played by the Desplaines Cornet Band. The select readings, pathetic and humorous, were allotted to Mrs. A. J. Wadhams and Mr. George M. Hopkins, who acquitted themselves admirably. The feature of the evening, however, was dramatic, the entertainment concluding with the comedy, "We're All Teetotalers," the different characters in which were assumed by Miss Clara and Miss Hattie Jefferson, and Messrs. Talcott, Jeff Jefferson (the original *Rip*), Lee, and Parsons. The frequent and hearty applause given was ample testimony that the parts were well performed. The success attending the entertainment was such that another will be given in about three weeks.

A very delightful party was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth Wednesday evening, to observe the twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of their son, Mr. S. Woodworth. The young gentleman is deservedly popular in this community with all classes, and a very large circle of friends gathered at his home on the auspicious occasion. The congratulations were abundant and heartfelt, accompanied with many pleasantries such as might be expected at such a time. He was assured by his young friends that, if not too monotonous, they would be pleased if his birth-days would occur as often as once a week, at least during the winter. The host and hostess were happy and hospitable, possessing the rare tact of making their guests cordially welcome and at their ease. The young people present were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lines (nee Burrill), Miss Goodfellow, Miss Hattie Parsons, Miss Fanny Talcott, Miss S. Delzen, Miss Sarah Knott, the Misses Kittie, Hattie, Emma, and Clara Jefferson, Messrs. A. H. Jones, Talcott, Jack, Jefferson, Luce, Carney, Parsons, Harry Knott, Van Wagoner, F. H. Cole, of Chicago, and George M. Hopkins.

A dancing party was held at Union Hall Friday evening, and the young people reveled in the delights of the rapid waltz until morning. Everything passed off pleasantly.

The ice-house is rapidly nearing completion. A large force of men and twenty teams are engaged in cutting and hauling ice to fill it. Convenient platforms have been erected on the east bank of the river, above and below the railroad bridge, and over 200 loads of extra fine ice have already been stored. It is eleven inches thick.

Mrs. Wyborn and her children returned to her mother's home in Canandaigua, N. Y., Thursday. The man James G. Bennett has released from the jail upon a habeas corpus by Judge McAllister. He will be rearrested if he does not leave the town. Mrs. W.'s friends fear he will follow her East and continue to annoy her.

The quarterly meeting was held in the M. E. Church last Sunday. Elder Jutkins conducted the services. The attendance was unusually small. This denomination seems to be running down fast. Mr. G. S. Wells, of Chicago, was the guest of Mr. Harry Knott one day last week.

Miss McFarland, of Winnetka, and Miss Aldrich, of Delaware, are the guests of Mrs. John Garland.

Mrs. H. G. Woodworth was the recipient of a valuable present last week, an elegant set of furs, presented to her by a few friends, some of whom reside in the city.

The new German Lutheran Church will be dedicated next Sunday.

Mrs. Lines, of Barrington, is a guest of her son, C. H. Lines.

OTHER SUBURBS.

LAKE.

If the railroad companies could be held liable for damage done to individuals, in the shape of frosted ears, noses, and feet, while waiting in open stations for trains, they would soon find it more profitable to build depots than to pay damages. Supt. Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, has been making inquiries about the Fifty-fifth street station, and seems to be impressed with the idea that a depot is much needed at that point. Conductor Frank Jones, of the Rock Island Dummy, says as soon as he rets his regular engine out of the repair-shop he will run on schedule time again. He is very sensitive about being on time. Conductor Al Pierce is again at his post, but does not look very strong after his sickness. George McArthur has served as supernumerary almost long enough to be promoted to a full conductorship.

Rudolph Hiester, Town Clerk, has gone to New Orleans with his family. He will make a stay of two or three weeks.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The attendance at the Home Literary Tuesday evening was large, and the exercises were abundantly entertaining and instructive. A spirited debate was maintained on the resolution that skepticism has inflicted more injury upon mankind than credulity. Messrs. Thomas and Kennicott were in the affirmative and Lake and Wheeler in the negative. The resolution was carried. The audience was also favored with select readings and recitations by the Misses Newhall, Kennicott, and Corley, and Mr. W. Whiting. That all were pleased was abundantly manifested by the frequent and hearty applause. The exercises closed with an original paper by Prof. H. S. Merry, the subject being one upon which he is specially qualified to speak.

The regular meeting of the Good Templars was held at the Hall Monday evening. Several new members were received, among them Mr. Marvin Hawks. The exercises of this excellent society continue to increase in interest, and the good results are daily being manifested.

Large numbers from this place have visited the city during the week for the purpose of attending the Moody and Sankey meetings. All wonder at the remarkable work which is being accomplished, and regret that the stay of the great evangelists is to close so soon.

Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. B. F. Williams, of Chicago, paid a short visit to the Heights last week, and was the guest of Mrs. Peters. Mr. W. recently became interested in the foundry and machine works at this place, and contemplates making his residence here.

Mrs. Dean, of Wheaton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Peter.

Mr. J. A. Wagner, of Chicago, was at the Heights Monday, looking over the foundry and other manufacturing interests located here.

G. Arthur Case, civil engineer of this place, has an engagement with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is now at Warren, Ill., in connection with his duties.

Miss Mary Tarlen is quite ill.

Mr. Wood, late of Park Ridge, has removed to this place, and occupies the residence of Mrs. Bromley, on Campbell street.

Dr. Hawks has purchased a piece of land of Mr. Underhill, just west of his residence, which he contemplates improving in the spring.

PARK RIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones will ever look back to the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage as one of the brightest spots in their long and happy wedded life. The silver wedding was celebrated in the Methodist Church Monday evening. Some 250 were present, including a large number from Chicago, Desplaines, Wheeling, and Norwood. The friends, won by a long life of good and unostentatious deeds, gathered about the worthy couple and tendered congratulations neither stinted nor heartless. Also rather it was a happy omen, and gave assurance that they would enter upon the downward journey of life secure in the warm esteem and friendship of their old friends and neighbors, than which none could wish them a more enviable lot. A bountiful supper was provided, to which ample justice was done by the large company. A testimonial, consisting of a large silver dinner-caster, cake-stand, butter-dish, butter-knife, and pickle-fork, was presented in the name of a number of ladies of the church and village. There were other presents from friends among them which none could wish them a more enviable lot. A bountiful supper was provided, to which ample justice was done by the large company. A testimonial, consisting of a large silver dinner-caster, cake-stand, butter-dish, butter-knife, and pickle-fork, was presented in the name of a number of ladies of the church and village. There were other presents from friends among which were napkin-rings by Mr. and Mrs. Winston; butter-knife and pickle-fork, from Mr. and Mrs. Newport, of Chicago; a handsome tea-bell by Mr. J. A. Burns, of Chicago; breakfast caster by Mr. and Mrs. Foyer and Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb; and three dozen teaspoons from their children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones highly appreciated the very warm and cordial response to their invitations, and return therefor their heartfelt thanks.

The marriage of Miss Ada Dean to Mr. Zalmon Root was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, the Rev. Elder Boring, of Chicago, performing the ceremony. The wedding was quiet and unpretentious, only a few relatives being present. No cards. It is pleasant to be assured that society here, of which the young couple have long been members, is not to be deprived of their presence and favor by reason of the happy though not unexpected event.

The Old Folks' Concert, under the direction of Mr. Lockwood, is progressing. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds to purchase a furnace for the Congregational Church. The concert is to come off on the 28th inst. at the church.

The friends of Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Sweet will be glad to hear of their convalescence.

The late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Morse, who intend to remain during the winter. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield.

The Rev. Mr. Gulich is giving good satisfaction in the Congregational Church, and the church and congregation are becoming strongly attached to him. He will preach as usual to-day.

A number of new street-lamps have been placed in position on the main streets.

BARRINGTON.

A German company is erecting a large wind-mill for grinding grain. It is to be completed in the spring, and will cost about $6,000.

The shoe-store of Mr. Snyder was entered Monday night by burglars, and a large amount of goods taken away.

Several young roughs are under arrest for malicious mischief in destroying tools and other property belonging to Mr. E. McClure.

Mr. Henry Cralburse, a music-dealer of this place, unfortunately lost a sum of money Monday.

Mr. La Motte Holmes, of the Evanston Theological Seminary, is expected to lecture in the M. E. Church on the evening of Dec. 31. The subject will be India.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Friday evening a most interesting lecture was given at Highland Hall by Mr. Elisha Grey. The subject, "Electricity and Magnetism," was skillfully treated, and the whole rendered more interesting by various experiments. Quite a number from the Park, added to the numerous inmates of the Seminary, made the audience a large one, and it is expected that many more will avail themselves of a like opportunity which they will have on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Grey will give the second lecture of the course.

Mr. Louis Preston arrived home from Worcester, Mass., Thursday. He was sent home quite ill, but is now much better.

Services will be held in the new Episcopal Church Sunday, and in the Presbyterian Church Mr. E. N. Beebe will address the congregation. Prof. Butler, of Highland Hall, preached in the Baptist Church last Sunday.

OAK PARK.

The fall term of the Oak Park public school will close Friday, Dec. 22. The programme will consist of general and rhetorical exercises, to which the Board of Education and teachers invite the patrons and friends. The winter term will commence Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The homes of Mr. Middleton and C. H. Welch were made happy Wednesday by the birth of daughters. The little strangers are cousins.

HYDE PARK.

The Rev. Mr. Williams will preach at the Forty-seventh Street Church this morning. Evening services at the school-house, corner of Forty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue.

The Rev. D. S. Johnson will preach in the Presbyterian Church to-day.

The Rev. J. Goodman will preach in the First Baptist Church to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Fisk will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The Forrestville Club gave the fourth of their series of parties last evening. The pleasure of the evening was sadly marred by an accident to Mr. J. B. Tower, the President of the Club, who, while dancing a quadrille, fell and dislocated his wrist, breaking some of the small bones. A physician was called at once, who set the bone, and Mr. Tower was sent home. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tower, Mrs. Ruger, Miss May Ruger, Miss Etta Carter, Miss Nellie Melcher, Miss Clara, Miss Addison, Messrs. Wallace, Simpson, Hatch, Beulem, Barker, Layton, and others.

The man W. L. Patton, who was arrested at Grand Crossing for stealing from the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, was taken to the County Jail Friday. He has been married but a short time at Grand Crossing, and it is now reported that he has a wife and child at Auburn, N. Y.

The Resper's Society will hold a parlor-concert at the residence of C. H. Nelson this week.

OAKLAND.

The "Just for Fun" Dramatic Club gave a reception last evening at the Ellis Avenue Music Hall. About 500 invitations had been issued, but owing to the inclemency of the weather not as many were present as were expected. Among those present were Misses Hall, Delmore, Vall, Cassell, Hudson, Stett, Walworth, Cumings, Norton, Wheeler, Hught, Leach, Chambers, Messrs. Haskell, Clark, Hoyt, Talmar, Frear, Ward, Leckie, Earl, Overbeck, Scott, Haskell, Cummings, Bostwick, Smith, Clingman, and Clark.

The hose-house of Company No. 1 is being fixed up in fine style, and there is promise of a high order of excellence in the hose and hose-carts put out over the country. A few of the fire-boys who are interested in being on time set up during the gale Friday night to protect the town from fire.

ALL OF A PIECE.

Weekly Irish Times, Dec. 2.

The peaceful Julius Cæsar that ever was crowned
Is the Cæsar of Russia, for gongs are renowned.
His care of the Christians—poor, suffering souls!—
No space can encompass, it reaches the Poles.
To wrongs and to lands alike sympathy's shown;
Like a true-hearted Setzer, he makes them his own.
"Tis for Peace he declares he incessantly labors,
But the Piece that he wants is a Piece of his neighbors'.

An eminent financier has just concluded negotiations with a railroad company whose bonds he is to float, and the properties is being drawn up. They come to the sentence, "The first returns may be expected by investors by the 1st of June—" "Hold on!" he cries; "that's too soon." "Well, say the 1st of July." No. Put down 'may be expected immediately.' The 1st of July is a date; 'immediately' is any time.—*New York World.*

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF O. F. GEAR, NELson or Nathaniel Gear, or sailor boy Allen, formerly a gilder, and Benjamin F. Hall. Address JOHN FORSTER, 41 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS, WITH very much leisure time, would like to make the acquaintance of a refined young lady to help while away the lonely winter hours. Address P 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WEST, BE SURE AND COME BY 11. SOUTH.

PERSONAL—MR. J. O. BRENNEMAN, A LETTER for you at the Post-Office from M. B.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady of prepossessing appearance and good address. Address in confidence, M 840, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—EARL B. JOICE AND DORSEY S. Baker will hear important information by addressing T 92, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—K., BOTH LETTERS RECEIVED; have been sick; shall be here after Jan. 1. Write. H. E.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG MEN STAYING IN the city this winter wish the acquaintance of two young ladies. Object, amusement. Address V 54, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A LADY, A STRANGER IN THE city, will furnish a gentleman of means who would assist her in business; ample security given. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—H. E. O.: A LETTER IN THE POST-Office for you. Jean is glad you responded on State-st. I left town ago (Sunday) and again last Monday. We were to meet on Easter. J.

PERSONAL—IF SIGNORINA ELISA SALLIMBERTI is in Chicago, she will please send her address to Gentile's studio, 213 State-st.

PERSONAL—29, LETTER IN NORTH SIDE P.-O. If not received, please call Tuesday.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. L., FRIEND OF H. N. W., of Boston, is in the city, please send address to party whom she wrote to last Limo. Address O 68, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MR. D. L., I KEPT YOUR APPOINTment; write as before. R. Z. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S HAT ON FRIDAY NIGHT, near the Tabernacle; owner can have it on Monday by proving at 80 North May-st.

FOUND—HORSE AND WAGON. A. JACKSON, 701 Hubbard-st.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY EVENING—A LADY'S mail. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. C. A. DIRR, 128 Throop-st.

LOST—A $20-BILL AT FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S store. The finder will do a good woman a great favor by returning it to Tribune office.

LOST—CHECK 15,078 FOR $39 ISSUED BY GEO. P. Braun & Co. Payment stopped. Reward for same. J. J. WALKER, 75 South Clark-st.

LOST—FROM ESCHERICH BROS.' SALOON, 147 and 149 South Clark-st., Dec. 14, a brown water-spaniel, 7 months old. A liberal reward will be given for his return to above number.

LOST—A BLOODHOUND, ABOUT TWO FEET high, mouse colored, with a rope around his neck. A liberal reward will be paid on returning to 163 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A HEAVY GOLD BAND RING, WITH Odd Fellows' Masonic emblem. A liberal reward to any one returning the same to H. L. CLARE, 51 Lake-st.

LOST—A HARNESS AND EXPRESS WAGON NO. 47, on Dec. 9, from a runaway. Return to JOHN FOWELL, 182 Thirteenth-place.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CORNER OF MADISON and Green-sts. and Moody and Sankey's Tabernacle, a dead-gold earring, in a leather case grooved. A liberal reward by returning to 55 South Green-st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG. A liberal reward at 752 West Madison-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—NOV. 23, 1876, AT THE Adelphi Theatre, a bead purse, with dollar gold piece, containing about $6. The finder can keep the money and receive the above reward by returning it to Wm. Crosby. No questions asked.

LOST—ON EVENING OF DEC. 1, ON ADAMS-ST., between Canal-st. and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot, a hair satchel containing a pair of slippers. The finder returning the slippers to 779 Canal-st. can keep the satchel and contents, receive a reward, and no questions asked.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST-ST. AND JAMison Street Station, by a car of Stock-yards train, a pocket-book containing $20. A reward will be paid for the recovery of leaving it at Harrison Street Station or 1050 Butterfield-st., to P. SHANESSY.

LOST—POCKETBOOK—ON SOUTH HALSTED-ST. car Friday evening, about 6 o'clock; it contained a $10 and a $2-bill and some small change, and a bill of some furniture. Please leave at this office.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON BY A POOR boy, on Franklin-st., between Monroe and Madison-sts., a small pocket-book between Franklin and Dearborn-sts., $25, of denominations, two $10 and one $5 bills. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 177 South Morgan-st.

LOST—PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED EYE-GLASSES. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at M. Selz & Co., 219 and 221 Madison-st.

LOST—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, DEC. 9, IF THE lady person who has in his possession the large onyx ring with monogram cut in the stone will return it to No. 699 Michigan-av. a very liberal reward will be paid.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM-BOOK CONTAINING sundry papers and letters of no value but to the owner, between 91 Dearborn-st. and corner of State and Madison-sts. Ten dollars will be paid to any one who will return the same to ELISHA E. HOUGHTON, 91 Dearborn-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—OUT OF A SLEIGH, BETWEEN 414 Michigan-av. and 90 Twenty-second-st., a valuable beaver robe. Any person returning the same to 614 Michigan-av. will receive $50 reward and no questions asked.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 12, AT THE Tabernacle or on Franklin to Randolph, a mink collar, a Christmas present of a deceased husband. Any one returning it to No. 14 Walnut-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—AN OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH (GROSman, maker), on Friday afternoon, between Madison and State-sts. and Van Buren-st. Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, or on Hyde Park 4:30 P.M. train. I think I left it in a seat in the rear car. Finder will please call or address Room 6, No. 164 Randolph-st.

LOST—ON THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, BETWEEN 4 Thirty-fourth and Thirteenth-sts., on the South Side, a large pin with miniature portrait of a child. Liberal reward will be given if returned to 629 Wabash.

LOST—BLOWN OFF FRIDAY NIGHT, CORNER of Monroe and Franklin-sts., a lady's velvet hat, feather trimmings. Return to 59 Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON ONE CAMEO scarf-button; a lady's head set in heavy square gold frame; valuable to the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of Waller Bros., 84 East Washington-st.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND 4 Addison and Wentworth-av., a brown water-spaniel, 7 months old. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 2339 Wentworth-av.

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REWARD—LOST—MINK BOA, NEIGHBORHOOD R Madison and Lincoln-sts. HANNAH A. FREE, 170 Warren-av.

RAN AWAY FROM THE U. S. MAIL STABLES, No. 38 and 40 Sherman-st., Saturday morning, Dec. 16, 1876, at 7 a. m., one cream-colored horse 16½ hands high; had on harness. Please return to above number.

STRAYED—FROM 216 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., ONE large iron-gray horse, without halter on, weighing about 1,350, 7 years old, high forward leg a little swollen after being blistered. Return him to the above number and receive reward at once.

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$20—LOST—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 12, BETWEEN Gardner and Palmer Houses, a gold bracelet, consisting of a long-chased double band, 6 gold links inch and a half wide. Will pay above amount for its delivery at the office of the Gardner House.

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WANTED—FOR 4 OR 6 MONTHS, $400 OR LESS at 12 per cent; security and reference good. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A Dull Season at the Theatres, the Troubadors Only Succeeding.

Miss Adelaide Neilson's Engagement This Week.

Green-Room Notes—The Season in New York and London.

Return of the Kellogg Troupe—Amateur Operatic Performances.

Liebling's Second Recital—The Beethoven Society's Concert—Westminster Choir.

New Music—Notes of Home Musicians—Operatic Gossip Abroad.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Moody is partly responsible for the small attendance at the theatres during the past week. His audiences, numbering from 6,000 to 7,000 nightly, must have contained many persons who under different circumstances would have been found during the week at some one of the theatres. It is to be expected, of course, that Mr. Moody and his assistants will rejoice that an influence of this kind has been exerted; but the managers, equally of course, view the phenomenon with feelings of a different kind. There was hardly a profitable attendance anywhere except at Haverly's Theatre, where the Salsbury Troubadors exhibited their budget of levities to many admiring spectators. The Troubadors are at the antipodes from Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Where the former are, serious thought cannot long remain. All their efforts are directed towards the suppression of care, whether it be about temporal or eternal interests. They are extremely frivolous, and on that account all the better fitted to afford temporary diversion to a certain portion of the public. Most amusing of the small company is Miss Nellie McHenry, a vivacious and pretty woman, who has several small accomplishments, and the dexterity requisite to exhibit them to the best advantage. Her light step carries her safely over dangerous places where a heavier traveler would be irretrievably lost. She sings piquantly, and the audience does not always observe that she sings badly. She has a song and dance called "Pretty as a Picture," which is done in the style of Mlle. Aimee, and which is quite as objectionable on the score of lasciviousness in gesture; yet there is such apparent purity in her thought and intention that the severest critic has scarcely the heart to condemn. Her whole merit consists in her freshness, and she had best make the most of it. Then there is Mr. Salsbury himself, a comedian of some ability, who can recite "The Seven Ages of Man" decently, and who has the low talent of mimicry in a high degree. His voice is least musical when it is lifted up in song, the chronic hoarseness of it suggesting a cold of most alarming steadfastness. Mr. Gourlay is a bright young comedian and singer; Miss Corelli is a graduate of a good school in comic opera, and the possessor of a wreck mezzo-soprano voice; Mr. Webster is nothing in particular but a walking gentleman, used to fill up gaps in the tableaux and to adorn the stage. The company, when taken apart in this manner, is far from being an imposing collection of talented persons. The merit that it possesses consists in the nice adaptation of parts to each other, and in the smoothness with which the whole extravaganza, called "The Brook" to the abilities of the several performers. The animal spirits which the actors constantly exhibit constitute nearly all their stock in trade. Yet the organization is one that will please, and one that has a future before it. A premature and unfortunate appearance in New York delayed its development by a year; but it promises soon to recover from this mishap, and to prove itself worthy of the liberal patronage which it is now receiving throughout the country.

"THE MIGHTY DOLLAR."

The Florences, in their second week at McVicker's Theatre, had a patronage that must have been as unsatisfactory as it was unusual for them. The Brooklyn fire, the hard times, the influence of the two opera-seasons, and that of the Moody meetings,—all together,—cannot account for the small attendance on the recent performances of "The Mighty Dollar." The truth must be recognized that the piece itself is, to use the expressive slang, "played out." The fact need not occasion either surprise or regret to those who understand what stuff "The Mighty Dollar" is composed of. It is three parts of vulgarism to one part of pure satire; and, although the latter is agreeable, it is not sufficiently so to justify the use of the other constituent elements as an antidote. However small the audiences were, they were entitled to the best efforts of the actors, and particularly to the honest endeavors to please of the members of the stock company. It was the duty of Mr. Thorne, for instance, to play as well as he knew how, if there were but one person in the house. He evidently took a different view of the proprieties of the occasion, for his acting towards the close of the week was careless and slovenly. There was also a certain expression of defiance in his demeanor, as if he wished those about him to know that he was capable of doing better if he chose to try. Mr. Thorne is the first leading gentleman at McVicker's for some years who has not been always conscientious in his work. Beginning with Mr. O'Neil, the actors there have all been hard workers. The success which he achieved was a spur upon those who followed, all of whom, saving Mr. Thorne, seemed to emulate his example, in the hope of attaining some day as fine a position in the profession as that which he now occupies. There is a contagion in bad example which has not as yet been communicated to the other members of McVicker's company, but which is likely soon to be so, if Mr. Thorne does not see fit to adopt different methods.

ADELAIDE NEILSON.

Miss Adelaide Neilson begins an engagement of one week at Haverly's Theatre to-morrow night. She will play *Juliet* Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, and *Viola*, in "Twelfth Night," Wednesday and Thursday evenings and at the matinee of Saturday. She comes here from a very successful engagement in St. Louis, where the crowds that gathered to see her were more than the theatre could hold. The performances of "Twelfth Night" were pronounced by the press the dramatic events of the season. Towards the close of the week many were turned away from the doors, unable to gain admission.

NOTES.

"Rob Roy" and "Never Too Late to Mend" will be presented at the Museum this week.

Mr. Felix Vincent, who has been playing at the Adelphi recently, filled an engagement at the old Amphitheatre in 1858, when Mr. John Ellsler and Mrs. Effie Ellsler were there.

"Married in Haste" will be produced at McVicker's Theatre this week on the off-nights with the opera. Mr. Thorne will personate *Gibson Greene*. "Our Boys" is underlined for production next week.

THE OUTER WORLD.

NEW YORK NOTES.

John Brougham is writing his autobiography.

John Drew is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent severe accident in New York.

The run of "Baba" at Niblo's closed quite unexpectedly Monday night, and many of the persons engaged in its production were left unpaid.

Edgar Rollin publishes an advertisement in the *Herald* challenging any acknowledged tragedian to play *King Lear* with him for the championship of the world.

"Dan'l Druce, Blacksmith," is now in rehearsal, and will be the Christmas offering of Booth's Theatre. Barrett plays *Druce* and Miss Minnie Palmer *Dorothea*.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after a view of "Miss Multon," wrote: "I like French dramas. They are so pleasingly and poetically impossible. I have seen old gentlemen with bald heads cry over them who would see the Constitution trampled on without shedding a tear."

W. H. Crane and Harold Forsberg will play with Lotta in "Little Nell and the Marchioness" at the Park Theatre in New York this week. The first-named personates *Dick Swiveller*.

Dion Boucicault has been sued for $35,000 damages by George Roberts, executor of Sophia Munson, deceased. It is claimed that she bought of defendant the exclusive right to produce the play called "The Octoroon" in the United States, and that he violated the contract. The statute of limitation was offered in bar of proceedings, as the alleged contract was made in 1859.

Mr. Booth played *Othello*, *Iago*, and *Shylock* at the Lyceum last week. This week he will appear as *Richelieu*. The Union Square Theatre reopened Monday night with "Miss Multon" to a full house. The run of the piece promises to be long. "The School for Scandal" was given at the Fifth Avenue. It will be withdrawn next Wednesday, when Daly's version of Dumas' "L'Etrangere" will be presented. Lotta was at the Park in "Musette"; she will play *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness* this week. "The Shaughraun" continued at Wallack's and "Lear" at Booth." Chanfrau was at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

GENERAL AMERICAN NOTES.

Robson's troupe has disbanded, and the two men of Sandy Bar have exhausted their resources.

Anna Dickinson's simulation of love-making in her new play is said to be extremely painful for the spectator.

A philanthropic gentleman of Philadelphia has offered to defray the expenses to Milan of Ermina Venturoli, the paralyzed danseuse.

Charles Dade, formerly of Wood's Museum in this city, and E. B. Holmes, formerly of the New Chicago Company, are now members of the Globe Theatre Company in Boston.

Mr. John E. McDonough reopens the old Museum in Philadelphia this week with a new company in "Nature's Noblemen." Mr. Lealle Gossin is to be the leading-man, and Miss Josie Batchelder is also a member of the company.

Mr. J. Cheever Goodwin, the author of the popular extravaganza of "Evangeline," has evidently adopted the actor's profession, for, under the name of Cheever, he is a member of the traveling company which supports Mr. Sothern.

"Jack the Giant-Killer" is being played in Western towns by a troupe containing six little persons—Jennie Quigley, Commodore Nutt, Sarah Bolton, Maj. Houghton, Maj. Nutt, and Ella Kirtland—and the largest man in the world, Col. Goshen.

Rose Eytinge has had a mishap with another bad play at Cincinnati, having tried there "Katherine, or the Mystery of Bracken Hollow." It would not go. The actress seems to be imperiling her reputation by rash attempts to obtain a play of her own.

"Twelfth Night" will give place at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week, to Mrs. Lines' new society play called "Flirtation." Last week Mrs. Emma Waller played an engagement at the Walnut. This week Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will be there. "Forbidden Fruit" was given at Mrs. Drew's Theatre by a traveling company.

Rose Eytinge and Henrietta Chanfrau were at Cincinnati last week; Adelaide Neilson at St. Louis; Raymond at Louisville; Mary Anderson at New Orleans; Sothern at Memphis; Effie Ellsler, in "Clouds," at Buffalo; Daly's Company in "Pique," with Jane Coombs, at Milwaukee; Maggie Mitchell and Janauschek at Pittsburg; Genevieve Rogers and Frank Aiken at Galveston; Anna Dickinson at Baltimore; Fechter at Washington.

Lester Wallack is to produce his new play, dramatized from "The Tale of Two Cities," at the Boston Globe Theatre to-morrow night. The play had a great success in London, but Mr. Wallack is evidently unwilling to risk it in New York without amendment. He adopts, therefore, the new plan of "trying it on the dog." Last week the Boston Theatre was occupied by the Sardanapalus spectacle from New York. George Fawcett Rowe gave his "Brass" for the second week at the Globe. Mr. Woolf's dramatization of "Bleak House" was presented at the Museum.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Boucicault's "Hunted Down" has been revived at the Globe Theatre in London without success.

A posthumous comedy of Lord Lytton has been produced at the Court Theatre, London, with results not yet ascertained.

"Cremorne," lately produced at the Strand in London, is said to be a bad specimen of a French farce done into English.

A new play by Mr. Albery called "The Man in Possession," in which Mr. Toole has a part, has been produced at the London Gaiety.

Barney Sullivan's *Macbeth* at Drury Lane was laughed at. He goes on until Christmas, however, alternating *Richard III.* and *Macbeth*, having engaged the theatre for that period.

Coghlan's play, "Brothers," failed at the Court Theatre in London, although the critics spoke well of it. "The Virginian" met the same fate at the St. James, and it did not have the same favorable notice from the press.

Mr. Charles Wyndham is rapidly growing into favor in England as an actor of the school of light comedy of which Mr. Charles Mathews is the most distinguished representative. In a new English version of Meilhac and Halevy's "La Beule," entitled "Hot Water," Mr. Wyndam has gained new honors by the brisk and refined impersonation, and he has also been lately acting *Mr. Puff*, in "The Critic."

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE OPERA.

The political situation is not without its compensations, since it has diverted the Kellogg opera troupe from its proposed Southern tour and given it an opportunity to return here. Mr. Carlberg having had the good grace also to disband his "Flying Dutchman" troupe, which was to have been here this week and next, Mr. Hess has taken his time at McVicker's. The season will therefore open to-morrow evening with "Il Trovatore," cast as follows:

Leonora	Miss Kellogg
Azucena	Mrs. Seguin
Manrico	Mr. Mast
Count di Luna	Mr. Carleton
Ferrando	Mr. Conly

On Wednesday evening Mozart's beautiful work, "The Marriage of Figaro," will be produced with the following cast:

Susanna	Miss Kellogg
Countess	Mme. Rosewald
Cherubino	Mrs. Seguin
Count Almaviva	Mr. Carleton
Dr. Bartolo	Mr. Conly
Don Basilio	Mr. Turner
Figaro	Mr. Peakes
Antonio	Mr. Seguin
Marcellina	Miss Lancaster

On Friday evening the "Flying Dutchman" will be produced with the original cast of a few weeks ago.

THE PAYSON OPERA TROUPE

will give a season of opera, embraced in a single night, at Haverly's Theatre Saturday evening, Dec. 23, upon which occasion Gounod's operetta, "The Love Test," based upon Longfellow's poem, "The Falcon of Ser Federigo," and Offenbach's "Vertigo" will be given, both being new here. The troupe comprises the following singers: Miss Rachel Samuels, soprano; Miss Adelaide Randall, alto; Mr. Alonzo Hatch (of this city), tenor; Mr. J. H. Garner, baritone; Mr. E. S. Payson, bass; and Mr. J. A. Howard, pianist. The cast of "The Love Test" will be as follows: *Sylvia*, Miss Samuels; *Philip*, Miss Randall; *Hubert*, Mr. Hatch; *Hippocras*, Mr. Payson. The cast of "Vertigo" will include Miss Randall as *Manuelita*; Mr. Garner as *Miguel*; and Mr. Payson as *Vertigo*. There are still other operatic projects on hand, among them some

AMATEUR OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.

Signor Farini has under way a brief season of German and Italian opera, to be given at McVicker's Theatre, commencing Jan. 22. His troupe will include Mme. Clara Lanz Ziegler, who is not known to operatic habitues; Mlle. Branelli, and Mrs. N. Harri, both of this city; Mr. Edward Schultze, and Mr. F. Senge, tenors; Mlle. Fannie Novelli; Signor Farini, baritone; and Mons. Bereghy, basso. It is also stated that he is in negotiation with Mme. Pappenheim and Signor Mazzoleni, the tenor who will be so pleasantly remembered in connection with the opening of the Crosby Opera-House. The repertoire will include "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Il Puritani," "Martha," and "Der Freischuetz." If the consummation be equal to the promise, we shall have reason to be thankful to Signor Farini.

THE STRAKOSCH TROUPE.

A New York paper says: "Mr. Max Strakosch and his company will return to New York this week, owing to the depressing effect on operatic business in the country caused by the recent distressing calamity in Brooklyn. His first step, on his arrival here, will be to arrange a benefit for the sufferers. All the artists of his company have volunteered their services." In other words, "the jig is up."

MR. LIEBLING'S SECOND RECITAL.

Mr. Liebling gave the second of his series of (three) piano-forte recitals at Reed's Temple of Music on Friday afternoon, with the following programme: Bach's "Third English Suite"; Beethoven's Sonata, op. 31, No. 2; Schumann's Fantasie Pieces, op. 12 ("In the Night," "Traumeswirren," and "Ende vom Lied"); Chopin's G, B minor, A, F sharp and F Preludes and Scherzo, op. 39; and Reinecke's Concerto, op. 72, with second piano accompaniment. The improved weather and the evidently growing interest in these performances called out a larger audience than on the previous occasion, and fully as appreciative a one, being composed largely of professional musicians and otherwise of the amateur devotees of classic music. The programme, as will be seen, was a notable one, and afforded us our first opportunity of hearing Mr. Liebling's playing of Schumann,—in which his success assures him to be a player of very general comprehension.—and also introduced, we believe for the first time to an American audience, the Reinecke Concerto (composed in 1870), which, although hardly to be considered a piece of original writing, is yet a perfect model of form, abundantly melodious, and strikingly brilliant. One detects frequent suggestions, rather than imitations, of Chopin and Mendelssohn, and yet the parts are so skillfully contrasted, and the whole so ingeniously constructed, that the interest is maintained throughout. Mr. Liebling also had the honor of introducing this composition in Berlin, where he played it on the occasion of his debut at Brenner's Symphony concerts in October of last year before its publication, playing it at that time from the original score, which was sent to him by the author. Its performance last Friday was a new proof of Mr. Liebling's versatility and admirable technique, it being played at the close of a long and arduous programme, with minutest attention to the details of phrasing and accentuation and with unflagging energy throughout. Of the other numbers, the "Bach Suite" (Prelude, Gavotte, and Gigue) were played with an exactness and nicety quite irreproachable; the Schumann pieces delightfully—and how difficult it is to give their right meaning; the Chopin numbers in a thoroughly enjoyable manner, particularly the Scherzo,—a grand, majestic, massive work which was played in a specially enlightened manner. Of his performance of the lovely Beethoven Sonata we have heretofore spoken. To many it was no doubt the gem of the occasion. To play such a repertoire as Mr. Liebling has given in these recitals entirely without notes is in itself remarkable. It presupposes talent of the very first order, and we cannot doubt that Mr. Liebling's playing fully bears out the suggestion. If never descends to mediocrity, and at times it rises to a great height of inspiration. Mr. Ledochowski played the second piano accompaniment to the concerto in an entirely satisfactory manner, and Miss White sang an "Ave Maria" of Raff, and "With Myrtle and Cypress," by Schumann, with very great acceptability. Miss White is evidently a faithful and reverent student. Her voice is an exceptionally fine one, and her singing always careful and artistic. On account of the performance of "The Flying Dutchman" on Friday next, when the third recital was to have taken place, it has been postponed to Thursday evening, the 28th inst. The programme will be announced in the next SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

We have already recorded our impressions of the performance of the Beethoven Society Thursday evening. Without indorsing all the statements of the writer, we give place to the following communication on the same theme:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The recent concert of the Beethoven Society merits special commendation for the noble tone of the entire programme presented. The rendition might have been better in some few places, especially among the tenors and basses, and the finish more smooth; but, as a whole, the performance was eminently satisfactory. It was noble and ennobling. Gade's cantata, "Comala," however, should have been first on the programme, the feature of the evening, with a setting of gems of lesser brilliancy around it. The simple yet touching plot, and the dramatic power of the music, produced a thrilling effect. *Fingal*, *Comala*, the warriors, the grand features of the Northern landscape, the weird pictures of mystic spirit-forms—all took shape before the mind as the music moved along.

"The Toggenburg," or Cycle of Ballads, in itself also beautiful and imbued with that truth which ever comes with simple, pure ideas presented artistically, suffered, however, from being heard at the same concert with Gade's more elevated composition. As the concert programme unwound itself before the audience, the high tone of the several numbers was apparent. Purity and tender sentiment breathed through all. Miss White, in her beautiful aria; Eichheim, in his lovely romance; Mrs. Watson, in her splendid rendering of Mendelssohn's tender and mirth-provoking, triumph for her in conception and execution; Carl Bergstein's heroic presentation of *Fingal*,—all and each were excellent and full of the elevated spirit of the occasion.

The number by Mr. Fred Root, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," though far below grade in dramatic power, was yet well conceived and well presented. It was neither cheap nor commonplace, and I felt in listening to it that the composer might have made us rejoice, if he would, in a higher order of honor in a long programme, and added its own lustre to a concert of pure and noble music a credit alike to the Beethoven Society, Carl Wolfsohn, and Chicago. J. H. K.

THE WESTMINSTER CHOIR CONCERT.

On the 15th inst. the choir of Westminster Church, assisted by the Third Presbyterian choir, Miss Fannie Hancox, Mr. Charles T. Barnes, and Mr. George H. Broderick, presented the friends of that church with a well-selected programme of music. The first number, a chorus from the "Bohemian Girl," was given by the Westminster in a "happy and light" manner, reflecting much credit upon its members, thereby repaying their organist and director, Mr. Willis J. Peck, for his untiring efforts as drillmaster. They also gave the eighth number, "Hark! Apollo Strikes the Lyre," in which the clear soprano of Miss S. B. Livesy showed to good advantage, having to the indisposition of one of the soloists, some changes were made in the programme, Mr. Frank T. Baird appearing in the second number. His rendering of Wolff's "Deuxieme Barcarolle" was excellent, and the audience showed its appreciation by a hearty encore. The Third choir quartette's rendition of three selections from Mendelssohn was one of the most admirable things of the evening. Miss Hancox's singing of the "Prayer" from "Der Freischuetz" shows her to be a faithful student. Mrs. O. L. Fox and Miss Lizzie Foster both gave their solos with skill and expression, and were well received. Messrs. Goldsmith, Broderick, and Holbrook each favored their hearers with fine solos, and were greeted with applause as they responded to the encore. The success of the evening was the duo "Love and War," given by Messrs. Barnes and Broderick in a manner that carried the hearers with them. This interest evinced itself in deafening applause, and peace was not restored until they repeated the "Laughing" refrain. The house was well filled, and we hope the concert has proven as much a success financially as it was otherwise.

WHEREABOUTS LAST WEEK.

Boston was well supplied with piano music last week, Mme. Essipoff and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sherwood giving piano recitals there. New York was singularly bare of music, having only the concerts of the English Glee Club and Reinhard Schmitz's symphony concerts, assisted by Franz Remmertz, baritone, and Emile Guion, pianist. Soldene was in Baltimore, also the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, and Miss Drasdil and Miss Montague. The Kellogg troupe were in St. Louis. Nothing in Cincinnati. The Holman English opera troupe were in Cleveland, the Oates troupe in Richmond, Va., and the Richings-Bernard troupe in New Orleans, doing "Martana," "Trovatore," "Martha," and "Bohemian Girl." Camilla Urso, Fabbri, and Tagliapietra were in San Francisco. The Strakosch Italian troupe and the Carlberg "Flying Dutchman" troupe were nowhere, having gone where the woodbine twineth.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, through Messrs. Lyon & Healy, of this city, the following new music: "Spinning Song," by F. H. Cowen; "Song of the Sea," for bass voice, by M. P. Eayrs; "My Dearest Heart," song, by Arthur Sullivan; "The First Cricket," song, by F. Boott; "The Sailor's Grave," by Arthur Sullivan; "A Gift of Flowers," ballad, by Gounod; "Flow On, Sad Stream," by F. Boott; three new songs by Abt: "Love is Like the Morning Dew," "In Every Song I'll Sing to Thee," and "The Flowers of the Forest"; "A Song to Lay at the Feet of My Love," by Virginia Gabriel; "Andante and Rondino," "Polonaise," "Aladdin I.," and Sullivan's "Contrabandists,"—duets for violin and piano, arranged by Julius Eichberg; "From a True Heart," "Bright Butterflies," and "Legends," for piano, by Gustav Lange; Spindler's "Spinnradchen;" three numbers of Eugene Thayer's admirable compilation "The Organist's Reliance," containing thirty numbers selected from the best masters; and another issue of his "Album," containing Gerrish's variations on "Pleyel's Hymn."

That indefatigable composer, compiler, and worker, Prof. H. S. Perkins, has just published (Ditson & Co., Boston,) a glee and chorus book which is one of the best works of the kind that has ever come to our notice. It contains a large collection of oratorio and opera choruses, anthems, glees, madrigals, and four-part songs, which have been selected with excellent taste.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

There will be a rehearsal of the gentlemen of the Apollo Club at their rooms on Monday evening for the third concert.

The Freja Singing Society (Scandinavian) will give a Christmas Concert at the North Side Turner-Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26.

The managers of the Hershey Music-School are in negotiation with William Mason to come here and open their new music-hall in the Crystal Block.

The choir of the Church of the Atonement during the season of Advent and Christmas, will be under the management and leadership of Prof. Geary, and the music rendered will be in keeping with such festivals.

The Boston papers, without exception, are in ecstacies over Miss Rive's playing. Her finest success seems to have been made in the Harvard Symphony concerts. It is pleasant to find the judgment of Chicago confirmed by Boston relative to this talented lady's piano-playing.

The first rehearsal of the Liedergang Philharmonic Club, to which we have made allusion heretofore, takes place Jan. 10, and the first concert Jan. 13. Concert-goers should remember that the price of a ticket admitting two to the three rehearsals and concerts is but $5.

Mme. Essipoff, the distinguished Russian pianist, who has been creating such a furore at the East, will commence a short season in this city, Jan. 8, at the New Chicago Theatre. She will give three evening performances, Jan. 8, 10, and 12, and a matinee on the 13th, and will bring a concert troupe with her.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert this afternoon will be as follows: "Festival March," by Dietrich; overture to "Schiffbruch der Medusa," by Reissiger; finale to "The North Star," by Meyerbeer; potpourri, "Night and Morning," by Hamm; "Verdicte Waltz," by Strauss; eighth concert solo for violin, by De Beriot, performed by Mr. Meyer; overture to "Die Schone Galathe," by Suppe; "On the Alps," by Eikoff; and "Postillion Galop," by Heinsdorf.

The Chicago friends of Carl Rosa will be glad to know that his opera troupe has made a great success with the new four-act English opera "Pauline" (founded upon Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons"), the libretto by Henry Hersee and music by Frederic Cowen. The English press unite in pronouncing the new opera a success. Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Yorke (both Americans), Mr. Santley, Aynsley Cook, Mr. Turner, and Arthur Howell sang in it.

Grand Rapids, Mich., is happy over an amateur performance of Sonnambula, and happier still over the singing of *Elvino* by Mr. Wilkie, our home tenor. The *Democrat* of the 12th thus jubilates:

Mr. Alfred Wilkie, of Chicago, was the *Elvino*, and was in every respect the best tenor ever heard in this city. Throughout the whole opera he displayed a fine appreciation of the delicate phases of the situation. His manner was gallantly respectful, tender, impressive, and finally passionate. His singing was equal, if not superior, to his acting, as admirable in its tenderness as it was forcible in its expression of agonizing despair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked, "Well, ma'am?"

She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a great dressmaking enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the disconsolate female in the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he dived under the counter and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss-rose-marked, to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He burrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and was hauled upon the round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store and the bookkeeper and porter had come out to witness his death struggle. Six times had the wearied lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled, and he was about to drop his hat and gracefully step down and out, when a happy thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he; "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods;" and he took her bundle and, diving under the counter, hacked off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of rekindled hope.

"Here 'tis, madam; exactly what you required," said he, confidently, spreading out the purloined goods.

She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it's not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get anything nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning."

She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but with the delightedness of womanly revenge she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out and arraigned before his employer. The worst of it was that the latter, in view of the unprofitable energy shown in his attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt so unmistakable, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the old lady succeeds in getting a warrant for his arrest his name is charitably suppressed.

THE HONEY FLY.

A number of Portland young ladies, believing that women have as much call as men to form themselves into societies with sounding names and mysterious and imposing rites, that a girl has as much reason to style herself a Duchess as a man to dub himself a Knight of the Red Cross, have formed an organization which partakes of the quality of secrecy which attaches to the societies which their brothers hold in so much account, and which is known as the Order of the Honey Fly (*Mouche-a-Miel*), taking its name from the decoration worn. The society is secret more in assumption than in reality, though men are never admitted, except as honorary members, to its ranks, the useless creatures being looked upon as drones by the busy little bees. Each particular society is called a Hive, and has supplied to it some distinctive epithet. Thus the Portland society may be known as the Forest City Hive, though that does not appear. Its objects, so far as can be gathered from the reluctant statements of its members, are literary and artistic. It is in fact a society for mutual improvement in art, study, literature, and *belles lettres* generally. Presumably studies are carried on in concert, essays read, etc., though the programme can only be guessed at by the inquisitive ones who are not admitted to the sacred membership. The Society is understood to have been formed for social as well as other objects, and is by no means merely a school or an club. It is made up of Portland's brightest and best. The decoration is a jewel in the form of a bee, either of gold or enamel, and the searching eye may discover it worn as a brooch or pin. The name Honey Fly is a literal translation of the French Mouche-a-Miel, which would perhaps be more correctly rendered by Honey Bee. The Order doubtless had its origin in a reminiscence of the famous society formed by the famous Duchess de Maine, granddaughter of the great Conde, a lady who was renowned for her wit in the time of Louis XIV. She long held a literary court of her own at Sceaux, and exercised with her courtiers all her ingenuity in inventing from time to time some new diversion. It occurred to her one day that she would institute an order of chivalry for both sexes, and call it the "Honey-Fly." (Mouche-a-Miel). The idea was taken from Tasso's line—"She is tiny, but can inflict severe wounds," which had been applied to her on account of her diminutive stature and great powers of repartee. The distinctive mark of the Order was a gold medal, with the effigy of the foundress, and upon the reverse the line quoted above. The members of the Order had to take the following oath: "I swear by the bees of Mount Hymettus obedience and fidelity to the foundress of the Order. I swear that all my life long I will wear the Order of the Honey-Fly and obey the statutes. If I am false to my oath, may the honey become gall in my mouth, the wax tallow, the flowers nettles, and may wasps and hornets stiug me." The costume of the Order was a coat in cloth of gold, spangled with silver bees, for the chevaliers; and the ladies wore a robe of green satin, embroidered with silver bees, and a diamond of flies and emeralds. The institution of the Order was a great success, and the fetes in celebration of it lasted many days at the Chateau de Sceaux, but the Order did not outlive its foundress.—*Boston Globe.*

A FRENCH LOVE-STORY.

Marie Gauthier, a rich heiress, between 15 and 16 years of age, who lived with her parents at St. Medard, was the object of many hopes among the eligible young men of the neighborhood. In addition to these, one especially ineligible sighed for the gilded beauty. His name was Theophile Parceau, his age 18, and his parents were humble cultivators of a small farm. His admiration had been good, but feeling that he could not hope to obtain the consent of the girl's father, he entered his household as a servant, with a view of daily being seen and heard by her. Within a month the heiress received his declaration, and warmly responded to it, and the couple eloped.

Theophile had made a confidant of a young man, Jules Gatinaud, who was engaged to marry his sister, and, seeking the couple in their retreat, he told them that the police were searching for them, and that there was no alternative but a temporary separation. He advised Theophile to escape, and offered to carry Mlle. Gauthier back to her father. Theophile acted upon his advice, but Gatinaud, instead of performing his promise, took the young lady to a wayside tavern, and thence, on the next day, to his father's house, and requested the latter to call on Monsr Gauthier and offer to find his daughter if he would promise to give her hand to his son. But Gauthier refused.

Mlle. Gauthier was, however, soon discovered and taken home. Theophile was also found, and both he and Gatinaud were arrested. The parents of Gatinaud were likewise arrested, but they were acquitted. Theophile was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and Gatinaud to three years.—*Messager Franco-Americain.*

BRIDAL FASHIONS.

"The bride and bridegroom made their adieus amid a shower of white-satin shoes and rice," is the concluding clause of very many of the descriptions of fashionable weddings in England. The practice alluded to has in part gained favor here, the throwing of shoes after the departing pair "for good luck" being no uncommon occurrence, though the number is frequently limited to a single slipper or boot possessing some family association, as, for instance, having been worn at the marriage of the mother of one of other of the party. This gage of prosperity is picked up by one of the bridesmaids, and eventually finds an honored place with other souvenirs treasured by the bride. The shower of rice, which has always been more or less practiced by the peasantry of England, now signifies "plenty," having long ago lost the import gained when originally flung behind the bride from the hands of her mother-in-law, in token that after the wedding festivities she must devote herself to the duties of housewifery.

There is no record as yet of attending bridesmaids in coarse straw Gainsborough hats, though the innovation has been several times encouraged at fashionable weddings in London. The habit (also English) of bridesmaids wearing a gift from the bridegroom in the shape of a massive gold or silver locket, bearing the monogram of both bride and bridegroom, is obtaining here, and has given rise, in one instance at least, to the variation of prayer-books, showing the all-important monogram an one cover, held in the hands of the attendants during the service. —*New York paper.*

FINE THINGS FOR THE LADIES.

The Paris *Sport* says: "Queen Isabella, of Spain, possesses a collection of old lace which cannot be equaled in Europe, and which is worth several millions. Productions of all countries, kinds, and ages are there, all perfect in work and of infinite richness. One dress of Point D'Alencon is worth more than 100,000 francs. Some full sets of trimmings in old point belonging to her Majesty are in themselves a fortune. That collection of lace is the pendant to that of cashmeres belonging to Queen Victoria, which is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 francs. Her Majesty possesses Indian shawls to which the labor of more than twenty years had been devoted, and which, at no matter what price, could not be reproduced at present, existing workmen having lost the secret of such an art. We do not speak of certain shawls woven with fine threads of gold, and in which the embroidery is ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Turning to other matters of female ornamentation, we can say that the finest emeralds in feminine jewelry are possessed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, just as the richest and most perfect collection of rubies exists in the property of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, granddaughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia. Pearls and turquoises, which are without rival, belong to the Russian Imperial family, as do sapphires to the British house of Guelph. As for diamonds—except the crown jewels of various nations—private collections can vie with those of Queens, and not disadvantageously."

HIDING HIS TRACKS.

There were vigorous inquiries at the Post-Office yesterday (says the Detroit *Free Press*) for the chief clerk, and when the Captain's face appeared at the window the inquirer asked:

"Has a cross-eyed woman been here asking for letters addressed to me?"

The Captain hadn't seen her.

"Well, she'll be here this forenoon. She's my wife, and she's a leetle weak in the head. She's got the notion that I get love letters from a woman in Canada, and she'll be here to ask for my mail."

"Well?"

"Well, I don't get any such letters, of course, but you mustn't give her my mail. She might get one with a draft in, and it's now its value. Just say to her that you never knew of my receiving a letter here, and that you have repeatedly heard me say that I had the best wife in town."

"But I don't know you."

"Never mind that. In dealing with an insane woman it's best to be soft, and slick, and smooth. Just shake hands with her, praise her small feet, and tell her she ought to be proud of such a husband as I am."

"NEVER SEEN A WOMAN."

Mrs. Helen Hunt in Colorado: "As we halted, three dogs came bounding toward us, barking most furiously. One of them stopped suddenly, gave one searching look at me, put her tail between her legs, and with a pitiful yelp of terror turned and fled. I walked slowly after her; she would look back over her shoulder, turn, make one or two lunges at me, barking shrilly, then with the same yelp of terror run swiftly away; at last she grew brave enough to keep her face toward me, but continually backed away, alternating her bark of defiance with her yelp of terror in a way which was irresistibly ludicrous. We were utterly perplexed by her behavior until her master, as soon as he could speak for laughing, explained it. 'Ver see, that 'ere dog's never seen a woman afore. She was reared in the woods, an' I hain't never took her nowheres, an' that's jest the fact on't; she duano what to make of a woman.' It grew droller and droller. The other dogs were our good friends at once, leaped about us, snuffed us, and licked our hands as we spoke to them. Poor Bowser hung back and barked furiously with warning and menace whenever I patted one of the other dogs, but if I took a step nearer her she howled and fled in the most abject way."

FEMALE VOTING IN UTAH.

How the women of Utah conducted themselves at the late election in that Territory is described as follows by a correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "The wife of ex-Secretary Black, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Ashman, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Genevieve Hartwell, and several other Gentile ladies took an active part in their respective precincts, and electioneered with the polygamous wives of the saints. They would argue the point in this way? "Why, Mrs. ——, I'm astonished! How can you for a moment think of voting for Cannon? He has four wives, and, being a woman, you know he cannot love them all as he ought to. He is a brute! Take this ticket and vote for Baskin, a man who does not believe in degrading woman.' The Gentile ladies turned out in full force, voted like men, and did all their talking afterwards. The votes of several Mormon women were challenged by Gentile men, who did so with extreme courtesy and timidity. The women are perfectly shocked, and seemed afraid of swearing to their voting qualifications. Two of the wives of Bishop Woolley were challenged, but they swore stoutly enough to get their votes in."

A GOOD WINTER WIFE.

A negro (says the Raleigh, N. C., *Sentinel*) has just applied to a Milton magistrate to know how to get his wife back. Milton is only separated from the Virginia line by a small creek, and it seems the woman's brother had run her off from her husband and taken her across the creek. "How can I get her, boss, un what's de law in Virginny?" asked the negro. "The cheapest way," said the magistrate, "is to have no law about it; just go across the creek and overpower her and bring her home." "I'll sho do it, boss," said the negro; "a hard winter sett'n in, no wood, and no muffin: but dat gal weighs 300, and she gibs out heat like a stove, d'only time a wife's a comfort." He waded the creek with a steer whip in one hand and a long rope in the other.

BOSTON GIRLS.

The school-girl, too, has here an individuality that is remarkable. She knows the fame of Boston girls is already an honor to the land; she feels a due sense of her own dignity; you will not catch her "making eyes" or beginning [illegible] "The Lord." A. E. B.

RELIGIO

Sunday-School Meeting at Fa Hall.

The Boys and Girl Relate Their E ences.

Irrepressible Urchins Have Their

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday-School Teachers' Meeting at Farwell Hall.

The Boys and Girls Meet to Relate Their Experiences.

Irrepressible Urchins Who Will Have Their Laugh and Their Joke.

An Attempt to State the Causes of Mr. Moody's Success.

The Manner of Conducting the Election of a Pope—The Scrutiny and Accessit.

A Chinese Festival and the Peculiar Features Thereof.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad---Church-Services To-Day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

NOON-MEETING OF THE TEACHERS.

The Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Farwell Hall yesterday noon was pretty well attended, considering the cold weather. The hall was comfortably warmed, and the disagreeable features of last Saturday's meetings were entirely lacking.

After the usual preliminary exercises, Bishop Fallows, the leader, opened the debate on the lesson, "Peter's release," Acts xii., 1-17. He said the Herod mentioned in the first verse was a grandson of Herod the Great. The whole family was a bloody family. This was the first time that the Roman power struck hands with the Jewish hierarchy to oppress the feeble Christian Church. They should always guard against the alliance of the Church with the State. He did not care what the Church might be, the very moment the Church joined hands with the State in order to accomplish the designs and purposes of that Church, the bloodiest pages of her history are always written. He would not trust the purest and saintliest collection of people that ever lived if they joined with the secular power. They should beware of all entangling alliances. Peter's release from prison was preceded by the incessing prayers of the Church for him. The prayer was specific, earnest, and without ceasing, and if modern Christians were to pray with a due regard to those conditions, their prayers would be answered if their requests were in accord with God's will. Peter was sleeping when the angel aroused him, a significant fact when it was considered that he was to be executed the following day. No light was required in the prison; the angel's presence sufficiently illuminated the place so that the apostles could see. The two guards heard the lock do fall, and them all that he could in consistency with our own moral freedom, but not a single thing beyond that. The apostle said, "We are workers together with God." The angel came from the skies, entered the prison, smote off Peter's chains, took him by the hand, and led him out of the prison, and went with him through one street. Then the angel left the apostle to find out the house of John. So it was that all though our spiritual and spiritual life it was God that provided for us the means and plan of redemption, but we were to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling. The great truth of the lesson was, that in answer to the specific, earnest, and continuous prayer of God's people, a miracle was wrought in the realm of nature. The design of the lesson was to teach us that God did hear and answer prayer, and also that prayer had its influence in the world of nature without us,—that prayer came in not to supersede or destroy the laws of nature, but came in doubtless as a higher and diviner law to carry out God's will and purposes. We should take courage from the incident of the lesson. The God of nature was the God of grace. Greater miracles were being accomplished now through faith and prayer than that of taking Peter out of prison. Souls were being taken out of the prison-houses of sin; the dead were being raised up, and stood forth as living witnesses of the power of Jesus Christ to save even to the uttermost.

Brother Sharp said the lesson brought out the beautiful thought that prayer went up and the angel came down.

Two other brothers expressed their opinion that the great point of the lesson was that prayer was answered.

Mr. Jacobs said both Christians and unbelievers could be instructed from the lesson. They could teach the condition of a sinner's deliverance from the lesson.

Mr. John V. Farwell thought there was a lesson for every one in regard to the deliverance of sinners from Satan's prison. The point was that Almighty power opened the doors, and the poor sinner walked out; it was impossible for a man to rescue himself.

Quite a little sensation was caused at this point by the rising of a rough-looking customer in the audience, who proceeded to relate in broken English his experience of prison deliverance. He was arrested four years ago, and felt very bad. He cried out to Jesus for help, and found that he loved his woman more than he had ever done in his life before. Shortly after this his "woman" brought a man to bail him out. [Laughter.] That circumstance might seem natural, but how was it that the release came just the moment after prayer? He advised all to quit the prison of sin, as he could testify to the happiness of liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer pointed out the wonderful difference between being a prisoner of sin and a prisoner of hope. Peter had a heaven in prison, simply because he was there as a faithful child of God.

After some remarks from Bishop Cheney on the general import of the lesson, the meeting was closed in the usual manner. A number of inquirers remained after the bulk of the audience had departed.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THEIR RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AT FARWELL HALL.

Brother Jacobs was just getting his blackboard exercises ready yesterday afternoon, and Farwell Hall was only partially filled with boys and girls who were to sit at the feet of this Sunday-school Gamaliel, when a TRIBUNE reporter entered and took his seat at one of the reporter's tables. While devoutly engaged in preparing his mind for the reception of religious truth, his attention was attracted by a set of young Americans on one of the front seats.

"Bet you a dollar he's one of them *Times* reporters," said one.

"You're another," chimed in a comrade.

"He's one of Moody and Sankey's reporters. All them fellows wears silk wipes."

"Sunday-school boys, ain't you?" inquired the reporter.

"No, were're Bridgeport tubs," at which sally the laugh went round.

By this time Brother Jacobs had written something which the boys, by dint of patient neck-stretching, discovered to be "Blessed are they which are called to the marriage-supper of the Lamb."

"No marriage-supper here, I reckon," said one who appeared to be the leader among his set. "Your vest's too short for you," he added, after a moment's pause, following up this observation by a punch which he landed in his neighbor's ribs.

But now the lights were turned on, the rest of the blackboard inscription was completed, and Brother Jacobs gave out the hymn, with the announcement that he would appoint the first sixteen boys as choristers and the rest might consider that they were the choir.

"Ain't got no hymn-book," replied one boy.

"Don't you know the hymn?" asked Brother Jacobs.

Some said they did. More said they didn't.

"I hope," said Brother Jacobs, "that every boy here who can raise five cents will buy a book."

"Left mine home," said a cross-eyed, black-haired urchin.

"Oh," said Brother Jacobs, "that's the way. A great many people leave their Bibles at home, and you leave your hymn-books home. Now, you always ought to have them with you. I wonder how many of you borrow Bibles when you go to Sunday-school. Hold up your hands, all who do."

A prodigious number of hands went up.

"How many of you borrow boots?"

No hands up.

"How many of you borrow each other's bonnets?"

"Bet I don't," said the same irrepressible youngster in the front seat. "I ain't no girl, and don't need none."

Those who could sing, however, bore the burden of the hymn, while those who had a smattering of what it was came in strong on the chorus. Some of them used rather inappropriate words, but they managed to get through with it some way or other, and then they tackled and finished another hymn. The leader then prayed for God's blessings on these Christian boys and girls, and asked Him to make them earnest in the work of saving others. Then they tried the "Hallelujah, 'Tis Done." At first it was rather weak, but after Brother Jacobs had told them not to whisper, the song suddenly grew into a loud and even ear-splitting shout, especially when it came to the "Hallelujah" part. Brother Jacobs expressed his satisfaction.

The Gospel-lesson was found in Luke, xiv., and related chiefly to the refusal of those who were invited to come to the marriage-supper. It was read by Brother Jacobs, who interspersed the narrative with comments, appropriate and otherwise. He inveighed against those who offered various excuses, trivial, as he called them. The man who wanted to "prove" the ox he had bought ought to have proved him before he bought him. The man who refused to come because he had married a wife ought to have brought his wife with him. The man who wanted to look after his newly-purchased land ought to have come any way, because the land would remain where it was; nobody could take it away; it would keep. If any of those present wanted to join a society to bring in others, they might join what he would call a "Highway and Hedge Society," of which Christ was the President.

Brother Jacobs then referred to his blackboard, and asked the boys to read off the beatitude concerning those who were called to the marriage-supper. Were marriage-suppers generally good—weren't they perhaps better than any other supper? Didn't people usually do something extra on such occasions? [Mingled cries of "Good!" "Yes!" etc.] There was once a fisherman who caught a fine turbot for a King, and the only reward he asked was one-half of whatever the King got. When it came to the reward, said fisherman politely requested to be given ten blows, and when five of them were given he made another request—that the porter outside who had snubbed him might have the other half. He got it,—the boys laughed,—and the fisherman was richly rewarded. As some of the boys had been just a little violent in their outburst of humor, Brother Jacobs quietly observed that there were a few boys present who were not used to going to meetings, but they would find out all about them in time.

The leader went on, commenting on the universality of this invitation to the supper. It was purchased by the King and prepared for his son, and everybody was invited.

"What does purchase mean?" inquired the teacher.

No reply.

"Don't it mean bought?"

"Guess so," said several in one breath.

"What does bought mean?"

"Sold," answered the same irrepressible on the front seat, at which there was another general laugh.

The next lesson which Brother Jacobs tried to convey was, that a room was prepared for everybody in the King's palace. Their names were registered in the books in Heaven. The supper was prepared for every one—just as it was in a hotel, in some of which they rang bells for meals. Now, suppose a boy said he wouldn't come till somebody called out, "Charles Henry Robinson, come." [Laughter.] When Brother Jacobs was a little boy, and wouldn't go down to dinner, he used to hear his father's voice down on the landing saying, "My son, did you hear that bell?" Brother Jacobs used to say, "Yes, sir" (very meekly). "You'd better come down, my son," replied Brother Jacobs' father, and Brother Jacobs concluded the very best thing he could do would be to obey this stern mandate. A boy who wouldn't go to dinner might properly be called a very disobedient boy. When some people were invited to come to Christ they spurned the invitation, turned on their heels, and walked off.

Young Irrepressible—Oh, I'm sick. [Juvenile grins.]

This marriage-supper of the Lamb, continued Brother Jacobs, was prepared at great expense and was free to everybody. How many in the audience had accepted this invitation? Let them stand up.

Nearly everybody was on his or her feet, including the young irrepressible and his mirth-loving comrades.

"Won't somebody stand up and give us his or her experience?"

Silence for a minute or so. Then a bright little fellow, with light hair, was singled out by Brother Jacobs, who called him Freddy. He said he had accepted Christ a week ago last Wednesday in the inquiry-rooms of the Tabernacle, and had felt a great deal happier ever since.

"How did you know the Spirit was with you?"

"Because it says so in the Bible."

"What does it say?"

"Blessed are they which are called to the marriage-supper of the Lamb."

Others gave their experiences,—boys and girls. One boy said he liked Christ more and more every day; the Lord seemed to get in him more and more. Another little boy, with a frank, open countenance, and a stray tear in his eye, said:

"I accepted Christ a little while ago, and I've been very happy since. I've got more strength, but I need more. I've got a pretty lively temper, but I'm trying to beat it. I've got some brothers, too, and I'm praying for them, and want you to pray for them, too."

"What strength have you got?" asked Brother Jacobs.

"God's strength," replied the little fellow.

"That's right. If you've got this strength I guess you'll come out all right."

One little girl said she had lately become converted, and Christ had allowed her to work for Him, and she was so happy.

And so they gave in their precious experiences, and who could have the heart to say that the majority of them were not sincere in what they said?

After giving a general invitation to the boys and girls to remain at the inquiry-meeting, and after the singing of another hymn, Brother Jacobs announced the meeting closed. Many remained to attend the inquiry-meeting, but a number rushed pell-mell down-stairs, and in a moment were swallowed up in the great, busy throng of people on the street.

MOODY'S SUCCESS.

THE SECRET THEREOF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Referring to your editorial in last Sunday's TRIBUNE upon the cause of Mr. Moody's success "in bringing a great city to his feet," I beg to differ with you. To me his success is attributed to a combination of causes or circumstances, many of which lie outside of himself, but yet by him are made to minister to his ends, rather than to any particular earnestness or plainness of speech upon his part, or to the manner in which he presents his subject or conveys his thoughts. Among this combination may be found the following, which I think you will agree with me have more to do with the solving of this (to many) enigma than any characteristic which may attach to Mr. Moody, to-wit: The aid of the press, the aid of the churches of the city, organization, previous notoriety, advertising, oratory, music, etc. Without the aid which has been extended to Brother Moody by the press and churches of this city he could, in my opinion, have accomplished little. Without these two powerful aids it is doubtful if he could have drawn together more than an ordinary audience; and, as proof of the correctness of this doubt, or opinion, I would refer you to his audiences in this city before leaving for Europe. If I am correct in this view it seems to me to prove that his success lies in circumstances beyond and outside of the man.

With these two powerful forces to keep a community constantly stirred up and interested or excited, a very ordinary man can fill to overflowing a very large building, for the space of time which Brother Moody has spent in any city he has visited since leaving Chicago for England and Scotland. Take St. Louis, for instance, some three or four winters ago, when Hammond, the evangelist, a man vastly Brother Moody's inferior in every respect, engineered a revival in that city. He had the aid and cooperation of the press and churches of St. Louis for months in as large a degree as Brother Moody has had similar aid from the press and churches in this city. And what was the result? Crowds flocked to hear him wherever he went, and, during his entire stay in that city, the number of those who were unable to gain entrance to the hall (the largest hall in the city) in which this man spoke was twice and thrice greater than the number of those who, by going early, gained admission. That city became so aroused under the influence of these two mighty forces, and the people were so carried away by the religious excitement of the time and occasion engendered by these influences, that regular stated meetings were not sufficient. So great was the religious enthusiasm that meetings were called to be held in houses of ill-fame, and others for babes and infants at the break of day. There is no calculating the power of a great press in a city like Chicago, and when to this is added the earnest, combined efforts and labors of from forty to fifty church organizations, it is no wonder that crowds are attracted and moved.

Organization is another very powerful auxiliary. Brother Moody is a good organizer. You will have noticed that every thing in connection with these meetings has been under the most perfect system—under most excellent organization—so much so that their working has scarcely drawn an unfavorable criticism from any. Now this does not come from chance—it comes from thoughtful looking-after and supervising, upon the part of some one person, and that person is Mr. Moody. Brother Moody, as you are aware, never goes to a new field of labor without first having the way prepared in advance. You will remember he declined coming to Chicago in the winter of 1875 and '76. Why! For the reason that he was satisfied that Chicago was not ready for him. He declined to inaugurate in Chicago his revival work in this country, and why did he decline? Simply because he was convinced that he could not then have the undivided, earnest support of the Evangelical churches of this city, and in this he was right. At that time, while some of our churches were anxious that he should come among us, others were quite as indifferent and lukewarm. Brother Moody, seeing this, gave Chicago the go-by for the time being, and until such time as he saw that there was unity of action upon the part of the churches in having him come, and that when he did he would have their united, hearty co-operation.

Then again he saw that no great movement could be set on foot and carried out successfully in any building which our city contained prior to about the time of his entering upon his work here, when immediately the Tabernacle sprung into existence, a building admirably calculated for accommodating 10,000 people, and for revival work. Now this all shows good organization and good business calculation upon the part of Brother Moody. Another important aid in this work is notoriety. The notoriety Brother Moody achieved abroad has drawn thousands upon thousands to these meetings who, but for this, would never have thought, much less could have been induced to attend them. Notoriety, as you are aware, is a powerful magnet with the American people. It matters little whether the subject be preacher, base-ball player, or walker, our curiosity prompts us to flock in crowds to see or hear any notorious character, whoever he may be.

Next to the above causes which I have enumerated, comes advertising. Brother Moody has been one of the best advertised men in the world. No circus or show of any kind was ever better or more thoroughly sustained than he. Barnum cannot equal him upon this score. Not only has the press done him ample justice in this respect, but there is not a bill-board or show-card in city or country which does not either herald his coming or announce his presence. And now we come to Brother Moody as an orator. No one will pretend to claim that he is either a scholar or thinker. Far from it. And it is for this reason that he seldom impresses thinking people favorably. But allowing for all this—allow that he is neither scholar nor thinker—there is yet much of the orator about him, and it was his oratory which, I conceive, first gave him his notoriety among the common people of England and Scotland—a notoriety which has since become world-wide. He seldom fails to move his audience by the recital of some little pathetic story or experience, which in other hands would fail to impress or move the most susceptible. Of this kind of ammunition he has a large stock, and never fails to wield it to good account with those he is addressing, and in a manner few speakers can excel. This is oratory; not, to be sure, of the highest order, but still it is oratory.

And lastly comes music, which might, perhaps, have been more appropriately placed first among the list of causes which gives this man such wonderful success in attracting crowds. Brother Moody did not overlook the powerful effect of good music upon an audience, and in this he struck one key-note to his success in a very large degree. By co-operating with Mr. Sankey as a singist, to sing solos, and by securing a large, well-trained choir to sing the choruses and revival hymns, he makes of this meeting, in a large measure, a kind of semi-religious opera, where it is pleasant for all, whether they agree with him in what he says or not, to pass an enjoyable hour. This, too, has had a wonderful influence in bringing out the people to hear him, and it again shows organization upon the part of the man who adopted this system. I have now glanced only briefly and hastily over some of the causes which I conceive to be the secret of this man's power in attracting crowds. I have aimed to measure him justly and faithfully, and must think they have more to do with his success than the earnestness or plainness of the man himself, or of anything he utters, or of his manner of uttering it. Brother Moody attributes his success to the influence of the Holy Spirit, but I incline to the belief that the natural causes which I have above recited are more powerful in the accomplishment of his results than any supernatural influence which he may claim for it. The religious feelings of mankind are the most easily worked upon, and it is because he is what he is—fluent and ready a speaker as Mr. Moody, when surrounded and assisted by the aids I have mentioned, should draw multitudes to hear him.

R. ATKINS.

SCHNITZLER.

A MAN OF MANY TITLES.

A gentleman residing in this city yesterday received the following interesting communication, which he has sent to THE TRIBUNE:

HOLD THE FORT.

DEPERE, Brown Co., Wis., Dec. 7, 1876.—*Most Beloved and Dear Brother in Christ:* Before leaving for sweet home again to meet my dear Scotch wife Electa, nee Gibson, who bore us thirteen children, of which nine are living and one is dead, one year, I would once more express to you my sincerest thanks for your kind reception, brotherly love and help bestowed upon us and our mission cause at the Green Bay and Lake Superior for this year. May the good Lord our Heavenly Father, the glorious, victorious, and everlasting King, continue to bless, protect, and abundantly reward you and all yours, your beloved wife a dear mother in Israel, your sweet and noble children and congregations, you attend with their pastor, and Protestant Bishop of united free Christian brethren and friends, and give unto you all continual assurances of His grace and tender mercies.

Yours affectionately, THEODORE SCHNITZLER.

N. B.—Dear brother, when the enemy comes in like a flood, the good Lord will take up a standard against him. When Rome and the Jesuits make strennous efforts to conquer this our beloved country for the Pope, and to bring our children back into their darkness, idolatry, superstition, and superstition, it is high time for us to be wide awake and to publish it at Askaion, and to make it known in Gad even from DAN to Bersheba, to stand shoulder to shoulder for the defense of the glorious principles of the reformation of the sixteenth century, civil and religious liberty as laid down in the New Testament, and once carried out by Frederick the Great of Prussia, when he had pledged his royal word that from henceforth in his dominions every one should be saved according to his own fashion.

Scarcely had the noble King thus established liberty of conscience and religion when the Pope and the devil enlisted six powers against him, and all conspired for a seven years' war to crush old Fred under the wheels of their cannons, to take his crown and divide his country among themselves. But with the help of God and the prayers of the faithful Protestant people, the King came out conqueror over all his cruel foes, and thus liberty of religion and Protestant Christianity was saved in Germany and the world at large. Yours affectionately,

THEODORE SCHNITZLER.

(Presbyterian ordained) pastor and Protestant Bishop of united free Christian brethren and friends, Life Director of the American Tract Society at New York, soldier of Christ and once of the United States army in 1864 and 1865 at Fort Lyon, Virginia, praying for seven months (helped by a host of faithful Christian brethren and friends all over the land), for victory, sweet peace, and the cessation of hostilities, co-founder of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Asylum in 1865, Knight of the German Eagle, and Honor from the Rock to the Sea, and son-in-law of Sir Robert Gibson, of Scotland. (Should not a grateful sovereign nation and Administration have sent the poor Bishop long ago as Ambassador to preach the glad and eternal Gospel of Christ crucified at Berlin, or have sent him to Congress, or the United States Senate.) May God also bless Brothers Moody and Sankey.

HOW POPES ARE CHOSEN.

THE CARDINALS' "SCRUTINY" AND "ACCESSIT."

T. Adolphus Trollope has just published in London an interesting book entitled "The Papal Conclaves as They Were and as They Are," which is the result of much study, and evidently embodies the results of great research. From this volume are taken the following extracts:

After service and breakfast the Cardinals go, accompanied by the conclavists, to the Sistine Chapel, to proceed to the first scrutiny. One of the conclavists at the door of the chapel hands to his Cardinal a closed desk containing the already prepared registers for the day's voting, the schedules specially printed and prepared for giving the votes, the Cardinal's seal and materials for sealing, and writing requisites. The conclavists then retire, and the doors of the chapel are closed. Each Cardinal is enthroned under a canopy, so arranged that they can all be let down but one when the new Pope is chosen. In the middle of the floor are six little tables furnished with everything necessary to the business in hand. On a table in front of the altar is a tablet of walnut wood with seventy holes in it, answering to the number of Cardinals when the College is full, together with a parple box containing as many balls of wood as there are Cardinals, with the name of a Cardinal on each of them. From this box every morning are drawn the three Scrutators and three Cardinals to attend any invalids who may be confined to their cells. The balls with the names of the Cardinals are placed in the respective holes in the tablet just mentioned, and are allowed to remain there during the entire time of each scrutiny. Finally, there is also on this large table the form of oath to be used in putting the voting papers into the urn, and two urns with their dishes beneath them, which during the time of the scrutiny are placed in the altar; also a box with a slit in the lid, and a lock and key, which the Cardinals appointed to receive the votes of their invalid colleagues carry round, locked, to the cells of the latter, and into the slit in which the sick Cardinals put their folded papers containing their votes with their own hands. Behind the altar there is a little iron fire-place with a tube chimney communicating with the outer air. At the close of each scrutiny in which no election has been accomplished (owing to the requisite number of votes not having been given to one single Cardinal), all the voting papers are placed, together with a portion of straw, in this grating, which is then inserted in the iron stove, and the whole is set on fire by a match lighted from a tinder-box, so that the burning creates a dense smoke, by which all Rome, eagerly on the watch, is informed that no election has taken place at that day's two scrutinies. This is the celebrated "fumata" of which so much has been heard, and on which so many bets have been decided. It serves also as a signal to the artillerymen, who are on the watch at Castle St. Angelo, ready to fire their guns as soon as the election shall have been made; and further to the workmen, also on the watch, to pull down the walling-up of the great balcony from which the new Pope will, immediately on his election, give his first benediction—"Urbi et urbi"—on the instant that an election shall have been consummated. Every possible care is taken to prevent the Cardinals from communicating with each other, and even the dinners are "administered" separately by a "dapifer" (a bringer of the feast), by whom each Cardinal is attended. The dinners are severally examined by the officers before they are taken into the cells, to see that no scrap of writing or message of any kind is conveyed in the viands. Any letters which may come in from the outer world are first read by a Board of Prelates before the Cardinals can have them, and the most scrupulous care is taken in every way to prevent all communication with the outer world, all the officers, conclavists, and others acting and fulfilling their duties under solemn vows and oaths. Three hours after sunset, at the last ringing of a signal bell, the junior master of the ceremony calls out, "*In cellum, domini*"—"To your cells, my lords!" And all retire again to rest. It is not necessary to describe the technicalities of writing upon the voting papers the names of the Cardinals set forth by the voters for election. They are not unlike modern ballot papers, with the exception of some lines of Latin and certain regulations for folding and sealing the votes. Only one name is written, and when the paper is filled up, and folded, and sealed, each Cardinal walks from his place to the altar carrying the schedule, or vote, held high between his finger and thumb. Arrived at the step of the altar, he kneels and pronounces in Latin the following oath: "I call to witness Christ our Lord, him who shall be my Judge, that I am electing him whom before God I think ought to be elected, and the same as to the vote which I shall give at the 'accessit.'" On the altar there is a large chalice, or urn, covered with a patina; and the elector, having thus sworn, places his schedule or voting-paper on the patina, and, taking that in his hand, throws the vote into the chalice with it. If a sick Cardinal cannot do this, the ceremony of his voting through for him by a Scrutator. For those who cannot leave their cells, there is a very elaborate system of assistance and substitution by the sworn officials. When all the votes have been placed in the chalice the Senior Scrutator mixes them together. The Junior then takes each vote from the chalice and drops it into another similar receptacle. Then comes the scrutiny, itself. The three Scrutators sit at the large table with their backs to the altar, so that they may be seen by all present. The first of them takes a voting paper from the chalice, and, leaving the seals which seal down the name and motto of the voter intact, opens the other folds and reads the name of the person in whose favor the vote is given. He then passes it to the second Scrutator, who also takes note of the person voted for, and passes it on to a third, who declares the vote in a loud voice; and each Cardinal, as the vote is declared, marks it on a register before him. When all the registers are marked, the schedules or voting papers are threaded on a file by the Junior Scrutator. The two ends of the thread are then tied together, and the whole placed apart on the great table. Then comes the last operation of the scrutiny, which has three divisions in case an election has been accomplished, which are, first, the counting of the votes; second, the verifying of the votes by the three other Cardinals, drawn by lot, and called "ricognitori," and third, the burning of the votes in the manner already described. But if no election has been achieved, the last portion of the operation is the examination of the votes in the seven "acts," of which the first is the "accessit." This revoting is similar to the first, but no Cardinal can be voted for by accessit unless he has had at least one vote previously. Nor can an elector give an accessit for the same person for whom he voted in the first voting; otherwise he would be voting twice for the same person. The mode in which this method of the "accessit" operates, and the nature of the incentives which will influence the electors in proceeding to it, are sufficiently intelligible. If A, for whom you have voted, shall be shown to have received four or five votes only, while B has received twenty and C thirty, you will become a delicate question whether you will transfer your vote to one of the latter, and if so, to which of them. If, failing your own favorite candidate, who has been known to have no chance, you are contented to have C, your course is clear. You "accede" to him. If he is objectionable to you, you may still prefer to accede to him if it shall seem to you that his election is inevitable. If B would content you, and you think he has a chance, you accede to him. If your main object be to prevent if possible the election of either B or C, you accede to some other Cardinal in the hope that the votes given to him, if not sufficient to elect him, may at least, in conclave language, give an exclusion to B and C, i. e., prevent their election. Finally, there is the majority. It will thus be seen that the "accessit" requires for its management some of the most delicate and dexterous play of any portion of the conclave operations.

QUAN TI POO SOT.

A CURIOUS CHINESE FESTIVAL.

The San Francisco *Post*, in a recent issue, prints this: Quan Ti Poo Sot, a party who, some odd thousand years ago, favored the Flowery Kingdom by living within its borders, and who now, according to Chinese orthodox belief, is idling away his time in Paradise, enjoying all the blessings that fall to the lot of a deity who passes through the ordeal of an earthly existence without having his reputation stained by ecclesiastical trials or the unventilated charges of misconduct which cloud the good name of so many representatives of the Gospel nowadays, is creating quite a stir in this city in the vicinity of the Chinese temple on Pine street, above Kearney. For three days tsien-yoks have emitted those notes which once heard are never forgotten; the thunders of the tom-tom have awakened all the echoes of the neighborhood; punks have smoked; lanterns of every conceivable variety have dangled in front of wax gods of every name and nature; Chinese tenors have reached notes that Wachtel never dreamed of, and a steam whistle only could rival; red-robed priests have chanted dolorous anthems, the gods have been worked carefully down, and all Celestial dom has worshiped, eaten, and drank in perfect happiness and freedom of expense. A *Post* man, detailed to visit the festival, upon entering the Pine street gate was at once brought to a realizing sense of his whereabouts and surroundings by the awe-inspiring spectacle of a little party of deities immediately behind the screen in the doorway, supposably enjoying their matutinal meal. They were all made of wax, and did not possess very ravenous appetites, but their breakfast of sweetmeats and culinary delicacies was nevertheless laid out before them with chop-sticks and all the appurtenances complete. The chief dignitary of the party wore a skull-cap and a benignant smile, while the two gentlemen courtiers wore plug hats and sober expressions befitting their position, their two lady companions being likewise curiously dressed and sober-faced. The larger inner and outer court-yards were roofed over with cloth on a framework of slats, converted for the time into extra temples, and from the roofs hung shelves of deities of every size, appearance, and shape, inspiring the profane mind with the idea that unless the Celestial Heaven is a very spacious territory the gods and their families alone would hardly find room to get along comfortably. Some of the religious wax-works had evidently done good service, broken noses being in no wise uncommon, and the peculiar expressions of a mouth cracked from ear to ear, and a countenance devoid of half the flesh color, meeting the eye at every turn.

On either side of the opening into the inner court stood a giant about fifteen feet in height, with a malignantly idiotic cast of countenance, a tremendous mustache and imperial, magnificently apparelled in silk paper tinsel and ornamental knickknacks, representing the two St. Peters which take the tickets at the gate of the Chinese heaven. The right hand one holds a battle-ax, and the one on the left a couple of swords. Each has an animal between his feet, the pet of the first mentioned being a very dissipated variety of the cat, having a red nose, green-and-black eyes, and a green-and-yellow skin. The other animal is evidently of purely heavenly origin, appearing more like a cross between a horned toad and a flying-machine than any other animal known to the Academy of Sciences. Standing near the off giant are two steeds of war, rivaling in picturesqueness the famous Baalbec of Mark Twain. The first one is of a color which proves beyond a doubt that the manufacturer never saw an animal of the equine breed. He is posed very strikingly, however, and, were it not for an eye on the verge of falling out, three bamboo ribs at variance with the paper epidermis, and a feather tail, the appearance would be rather grand. As it is, the effect is unique. The other equine is of a commonplace white color, with a three-foot body and a four-foot neck. He is busily engaged nibbling some Chinese grass, and is held, as is the other, by a Chinese postillion in the prettiest of Chinese clothes and the cleanest of wax faces. At the end of the inner court is a stage, where the musicians sit and do homage to the divine rulers, who are fortunately so far out of hearing that the performers escape that excruciating death by torture which would otherwise be their just recompense.

The devotional exercises take place both within the josshouse and the court outside. In the latter place five priests, with red robes, bearing a tea advertisement placard, or something closely resembling it, "chin-chin" through a long series of chants printed upon sheets of thin red paper. Behind these kneel six worshipers before six paper images, representing fire, water, the perils of the sea, and the other departments into which the Chinese religion is segregated. These devotions are entirely unheeded by the orchestral performers, who originate erratic bursts of melody through which and the silence following the five priests keep up their nodding of heads and their monotonous "chin-chin, chin-chin." Every available portion of the roof has a lantern of curious shape, a miniature temple, or paper structure of some sort hanging from it, and at night, when all are lighted, when the musicians and worshipers are vying with one another in vocal and instrumental efforts, and the entire place is packed with Chinese in a way that would make a sardine sigh, the sight is a most curious and interesting one.

The festival is one which is held every three years in honor of the god mentioned, Quan Ti Poo Sot. It is carried on by subscription, and is entirely religious in character. The names of the subscribers and the amount donated are written on a card, and these cards are posted all over the walls. The entire expense is about $5,000, and the contributions are voluntary, ranging from $500 among the richer merchants to ten cents among the poorer coolies. The festival lasts six days, and closes with a grand procession to the graveyard, on which occasion the giants, horses, and innumerable images of mythological import are burned on the graves of the dead.

WE ARE SEVEN.

A REMINISCENCE OF MOODY'S LABORS.

At a prayer-meeting held at the southwest corner of Michigan and Dearborn streets, some sixteen years ago, over which Mr. Moody presided, several young people were converted. At the close of the regular meeting, a second meeting was held in the ante-room, the number constituting that meeting being seven. Three of that number were Christians, the remaining four were promising young men. Mr. Moody made an earnest appeal to them to abandon sin and follow in the footsteps of their Savior. He drew that appeal to a close by suggesting a covenant to be drawn up, which he hoped all present would sign. Below is the covenant and names of the signers:

COVENANT OF THE SEVEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17, 1860.—In the presence of the seven Heavenly Hosts who many hundred years ago proclaimed the birth of our blessed Savior, we the subscribers do solemnly promise to pray daily for each other until the Lord shall call us home to glory; and that we will preach Christ and Him crucified, and follow in the footsteps of our dear Redeemer until we all join that blessed company in the Mansion of Eternal Rest.

Signed this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860.

D. L. Moody, J. S. Curtiss,
John Dixon, J. A. Sexton,
J. R. Sheldon, W. R. C. Rowes.
R. J. Rundell,

While Mr. Moody was here some five months ago, the seven met at his church, corner of La Salle street and Chicago avenue. At the present writing the entire number are living and residents of this city, after a lapse of sixteen years. All have married since then but one, and it is expected, or hoped, they will all meet again ere long.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CHUCH IN GENERAL.

The New Testament Company of English Revisers are now at work upon the Epistle to Titus.

The *Baptist Union*, the organ of the Open-Communion Baptists, suspended publication this week.

The Congregational churches of Detroit have invited the Triennial Council to hold its next session in that city. The time of meeting will be next year.

Dr. Potter denies the report that Grace Church, New York City, is to be made a free church, although he thinks it may become so at some indefinite time in the future.

The Western yearly meeting of Friends reports 19,173 members of local meetings, 1,043 families who meet together daily to read the Scriptures, and 1,170 members who use tobacco, 100 who cultivate it, and 42 who sell it.

The Cherokee Baptist women have formed a missionary association, pledging themselves to give a dollar each yearly. This, it is said, is doing better than the white Baptists of Virginia, who give only about 30 cents per member for missions.

A Biblical scholar in Germany has been doing some pretty close figuring to determine the dates of each described in the Old Testament, and announces as one result the discovery that Noah issued from the ark on Sept. 17, 3446, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Calvinistic Methodists of England report the following statistics for 1876: Churches, 1,068; chapels and preaching stations, 1,912; ministers, 522; preachers, 805; deacons, 3,739; communicants, 106,742; probationers, 6,305; children in the churches, 49,444; scholars, 153,703; total collections, $770,215.

Great precautions have been used to make the Tabernacle now in process of erection for Mr. Moody in Boston entirely secure from fire. There will be doors on the four corners, besides centre doors on Tremont street and Warren avenue. The roof will be bolted together by iron rods. There will be neither basement nor gallery, and the floor of the auditorium will rest on the ground. The ante-rooms and other apartments will be in a lean-to, built of brick, with an iron roof. It is expected that this Tabernacle will seat 6,000 persons.

A missionary writing from the Island of Mangaia, South Pacific, reports that the island is now a land of Bibles. Not only the heads of every household are in possession of a copy, but nearly every child upon the island has one. He tells of the case of a poor old native who was indefatigable in his endeavors to secure a copy for each member of his household. He brought the missionary all the money he had, then he tried to make up the price in cocoanut oil, and lastly, rather than fail short, he sold the only young cow he had to pay for them.

The Presbyterians in England, who have recently been united, are raising a memorial fund in commemoration of the event. One layman has subscribed $25,000, or $5,000 a year for five years. Another has subscribed $50,000 to endow a professional chair in the Divinity School in London. Another subscribes $12,500, and two others $10,000 each. Five persons subscribe $5,000 each, and four $3,000 each. About $15,000 have been subscribed in smaller sums, and congregational collections are now making. The total subscribed is nearly $300,000.

A committee has been appointed on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter into correspondence with other branches of the Methodist family in all parts of the world in respect to the holding of an Ecumenical Conference. The Committee includes the names of Bishops Simpson and Ames, Drs. A. C. George, of New York; L. D. Barrows, of New Hampshire; P. S. Donelson, of Ohio; I. N. Baird, of Pennsylvania; and the following laymen: the Hon. J. W. Marshall, of Washington; the Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa; and F. H. Root, of Buffalo.

The trustees of the American Congregational Union are out of funds. On the 1st of May last there were only $75 in the treasury. The summer receipts have been paid out to church societies where edifices have been completed. Ten are now waiting for money promised them. The trustees say: "These churches find themselves in danger of having their houses, finished through contracts, sold and sold by the sheriff, to the loss of all they have put into them and the crushing of all their hopes. Besides the claims of these waiting churches, to which grants voted are due, there are on the files of the Union between twenty and thirty applications for aid on which the Board dare not act till the treasury is replenished."

Sir Coomary Swamy, a Hindoo member of the Legislative Council of Colombo, Ceylon, has brought forward a motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England on that island. He spoke two hours in support of his motion. Upon taking a division of the Council, ten members voted against disestablishment, and six for it. The recent difficulties between the Bishop of Colombo and the Church Missionary Society of London have revived the interest in this question. The petition to the Council contained the following census of the religions of Ceylon: Buddhists, 1,520,575; Hindoos, 465,-944; Mohammedans, 171,542; Veddas, 534; Roman Catholic Christians, 190,000; Protestants, 60,000. The Christians who receive grants from the State revenues were estimated to be only 15,000.

The *Congregationalist* objects to the practice of some of its religious neighbors in advertising "the best imitation gold watch in the market for trading purposes," and explaining that, "while this time-piece costs only $10, it trades or sells readily for from $60 to $100." The *Congregationalist* suggests that the papers which thus advertise should print a treatise or two expounding what Paul meant when he wrote: "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." The suggestion might be added that the same papers might print a few columns on the evil of drugging sick children and afflicted adults with with grievous quack nostrums advertised in their columns. If it were not for this class of advertisements some of the papers in question would have to go under; and, if they did, perhaps the world would not be any the worse off.

In the course of international Sunday-school lessons, the passage for a recent Sunday was that which treats of Peter's visit to Cornelius the Centurion. In the teachers' meeting of the Sunday-school of one of our most wealthy New York churches, the Superintendent asked who and what Cornelius the Centurion was. A teacher answered that he was a musician, giving as a reason the Biblical statement that he was a Centurion "of the Italian band." The teachers' meeting was at once convulsed with mirth. It was thought that the brother had been more in the habit of going to Gilmore's than of studying his Sunday-school lesson. Nor did the mirthfulness at all abate when he explained that he thought that the "centure" on which the "Centurion" was a wind-instrument much like a cornet. As the brother had never been much away from New York, it was natural, perhaps, that he should suppose the "Italian band" of Cornelius to have had a musical turn.

A poverty-stricken tramp

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO CAN LOAN EMployer $5,000, secured. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN (American by birth) 18 or 20 years of age to act as assistant entry and shipping clerk; must be a good penman, correct in figures, and capable of furnishing first-class references and giving security for money and merchandise under his care; would give the right man after a fair trial a permanent situation; in answering this advertisement state the salary you would be willing to work for the first year. Address N 62, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN AS SALESMEN IN shoe store at South Chicago; must be temperate. Address for two days Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN AS CLERKS IN a general store about 10 br opened in Iowa. Address K 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 16 AND 17 years of age, as bill clerk. Must be a good penman, quick at figures, and live with his parents. Salary moderate. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COPYing or other writing; writes a clear, legible hand; references unexceptionable. Address COMMERCE, 112 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO WILL LOAN US $500; steady employment. P 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take orders for the finest shirt in the world, made to measure; liberal inducements made with experienced salesmen. "LONE STAR SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ACquainted with grocery specialties and liquor trade. T 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO attend cigar counter. P. O'NEILL, 183 State-st.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WITH an established trade, also a bookkeeper who understands manufacturing shoes. 205 Randolph-st., 4 p.m. Monday. J. PRATT & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD, RAPID PENMAN WHO understands how to correspond or a corresponding clerk; state age, references, previous occupation, and salary wanted, in own handwriting. Y 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE AS salesman in a dry and notion store. Apply at 1274 State-st. Monday evening.

WANTED—ONE YOUNG MAN IN OFFICE; small salary. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. WHITNEY MANUFACTURING CO., 103 Fifth-av., basement.

Trades.

WANTED—FIVE BOYS WHO CAN SET TYPE. 60 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A MAN COOK. 32 SHERMAN-ST.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CUSTOM CUTTER FOR A first-class place. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., on Monday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKER FOR light work at K. HUNTER & CO.'S carriage factory, 273 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN A 1 EXPERIENCED ENGINEER in a city factory; salary, $50 per month. Address, giving name of former employers, P 16, Tribune.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO WORK A WEEK or two; one who will take a lot at $100 and apply this as first payment. 118A BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS BROOM-MAKERS; those who can furnish their own machines preferred. Call Monday morning at 24 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF good habits in a light jobbing shop; one that can learn to do all kinds of work in wood or metal; none others need apply. Address for 2 days, V 85, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD CARVER. APPLY THIS AFternoon, 2 to 4, 1124 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER-COOK; MUST understand his business well. 218 West Madison-st., coffee restaurant.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS. 244 Illinois-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—3 GOOD TEAMSTERS AT 600 BLUE Island-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BRIGHT INDUSTRIOUS BOY TO do all kinds of work about an office and store. Address, stating wages expected, with good reference, Y 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS CApacity and good address to take orders in this city; also one for the country. Address MOONEY, McGRATH & McCLAIN, 75 South Clarke.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING GROCERY HOUSE, two traveling salesmen having established routes and thoroughly posted in the business; must command large trade. Address, stating where employed, if can speak German; must have a large acquaintance and be willing to work hard; state where last employed. Communications confidential. Address X 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE AND character for Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri States, to whom steady employment and good salary will be given. Only those need apply except such as are willing to work for a portion of the profits; send references with application to secure delay. HALSEY WILSH, importer and wholesale grocer, New York.

WANTED—TWO LIVE MEN OF GENTLEMANLY manners; no capital required; big profits. For information address 3 to 5 p.m., 24 Tribune building.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE and ability. Apply for one week at 146 Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AS OFFICE managers in Southern States; salary $1,200 ready cash for expenses. 13 Masonic-st., Room 7.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE 17 YEARS old and a good penman. S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, for office and store work; one who lives with his parents not wishing to learn a trade. One of hard work, is preferred. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected, R 42, Tribune office.

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD ADdress can and do make from $25 per week soliciting orders for our popular publications. Good profits and steady employment. Apply at once to R. MARKS & CO., 111 and 113 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE BEST PATent invention; State and county rights sold. Now is the time to invest. Address A. SCHWAMB, manufacturer, corner Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS OF age to do errands and work in the house for board and small compensation. Apply to GILLIAM & CO., 185 Fifth-av., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Monday.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO CANVASS for 16 new and useful photographs. Apply to PALMER, 170 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY-house, an office boy. Address, in handwriting of applicant, GROCER, 1124 West Polk-st.

WANTED—100 GOOD ICE MEN. CALL TO-DAY early, O. & W. GUTHRIE, Twenty-fourth and Butler-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS polishing brass and not afraid of work. Apply to THEBER & SWEENEY, 140 Lake-st., room 9, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THIRTEEN NEW articles just out and actual necessities in every family. Agents are making $7 to $20 a day. Particulars free. C. E. LIVINGSTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING PROFITABLE employment can hear of same by calling at room 13, 85 Dearborn-st., Monday. W. HOUGH & CO.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman, by a wholesale grocery house, for Central Illinois; one who can show a first-class trade already established wanted. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, care Carrier No. 1, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY PART of the Union to introduce upon the most desirable plan an imported, staple article; large profits to agents in every family. Men of genteel appearance, having from four to six hours to spare daily, can average $30 to $100 per week. Good pay will be given to a few. Steady for papers, or $50 for $1 samples. HAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—25 CENTS FOR SAMPLE THAT YOU can make from $15 to $25 per week; goods sold by no humbug; sample can be returned if not satisfactory. C. HANCHETT, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STOUT AND WILLing, to do porter's work and collect delivery, in hardware store; must have good reference; German preferred. Address Q 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN TO SELL the most useful and best selling subscription books published in city and country. H. S. BABB & CO., 70 Adams-st.

WANTED—30 CASH BOYS RECOMMENDED BY their parents to Levy's Bazaars, 109 state-st., and 205 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WRAPPER AND A CASHIER with the best of references at Levy's, 109 State-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEMBERS I. O. O. F. or Masonic Fraternity. $100 a month to active business men. 145 Clark-st., rooms 3 and 30.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE WINTER FOR two articles selling well, with large profits. MUNN & CO., of Chicago., 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN TO HANDLE my specialties for fancy grocers' trade. The right man can make money, as the goods are staple. They are bound to import demand, and can be sold cheaper. $1.00 required. References exchanged. Address O 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN THE RETAIL clothing school with best of reference. Apply 17 South Clark-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning; none but experienced man need apply.

WANTED — MAN OR WOMAN WITH $25 OR $50 cash can secure genteel business; no peddling; investigation solicited. Monday or Tuesday, KIMBALL'S, 95 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS for a splendid selling article for the holidays; $5 capital required. Room 4, 90 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE BUSINESS MEN WITH a capital of from $500 to $800 to engage in the manufacture of an article of quick sale and large profits; an article of necessity that will save money for, and is needed in, every family. Call at 203 East Madison-st., to-morrow, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND BOYS TO LEARN banjo, flute, and violin, especially Side; sentimental dance, clog, jig, genteel, and plantation dancing. Apply at New York Dancing Academy office, Room 1, 84 Market-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTOgraph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Apply at 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY, 16 TO 18 IN WHOLEsale saddlery; must live on West Side. Address E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OUT-DOOR salesman for a religious work; American Catholic preferred; salary, or weekly. Address T 44, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO STUDY FOR THE stage; also prote sionals and men with amateur experience; good engagements of twenty weeks in local and traveling companies. Apply Room 7, 158 Fifth-av. References: J. H. McVICKER, J. H. Haverly, or any manager in the United States. Call to-day and Monday. Day and evening lessons.

WANTED—EIGHT CANVASSERS FOR CITY AND vicinity; must be of genteel address and good reputation. 145 Clark-st., Room 20, 4th st. 12 m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do second work, at 438 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL; must be a good cook. 1467 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 420 Vernon-av. No Irish.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply at 120 West Huron-st., immediately.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. References required. 260 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred. Call Monday or Tuesday at 10 Reed-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 604 WEST VAN BUREN-st. Good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A FAMILY OF TWO WISH A GIRL for general housework; recommendation required. Apply Monday at 411 Center-st., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. German or Irish preferred. Call Monday at No. 983 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH DISHES AND DO work in kitchen of restaurant. Apply to-day at 217 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK, Swede or German. 1105 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR COOKING AND GENEral housework at 403 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER-WORK AND to wash and iron. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD IRISH GIRL WHO CAN cook and wash well; small family and good wages. Apply 232 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; references required. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m. at 507 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. 74 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron at 221 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Monday at 323 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO WOULD BE WILLING to work for her board; only two in family. Address W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED — AT 334 MARSHFIELD-AV., A COMpetent girl for general housework. Apply after Sunday.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in family of 4. Apply Monday, 1214 Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. No. 1409 Indiana-av.

WANTED — A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; Norwegian or Swede. Apply Monday at 672 Marshfield-av.

WANTED — A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 212 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD GIRL TO wash and iron spot and to help in the kitchen; therman, Swede, or Norwegian; good city references required. 404 West Adams-st.

WANTED—433 WEST SUPERIOR-ST.—A NEAT young Scandinavian girl in a small family; light work, pleasant home.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two persons. 459 State-st., 2d Irish wanted.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; sleep at home preferred. 21 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to do general housework; three in family including baby; wages $4.50; apply immediately. J. W. HIGHLANDS, 360 North Clark-st.

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer to do general housework; three in family including baby; wages $4.50; apply immediately. J. W. HIGHLANDS, 360 North Clark-st.

WANTED—STRANGERS DESIRING A HOME and employment, and American women desiring assistance, can apply to the Good Samaritan Society, Room 14, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK. at 641 West Adams-st.; no Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework. Call after 10 a. m.; 3106 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE A GOOD SECOND cook; one that understands her business.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand her business. Call Monday morning, at 256 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two in family. References required. 94 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. 467 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. Call Monday at 673 Wabash-av.

WANTED — AT 310 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD German or Swedish girl to do general housework; must furnish good city references. $3 to $4 Monday from 8 to 12, for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, WASH, and iron. Inquire at 867 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 50 Sixteenth-st., Monday, Dec. 18.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three, must understand plain cooking; references required. Apply at 169 Centre-av., first floor; no Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 122 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT 844 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent second girl.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD VEST MAKERS WITH MAchines, at 230 Halsted-st., up-stairs.

WANTED — DRESSMAKING APPRENTICES, good sewers, industrious girls, at 504 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO IS WILLing to assist in light housework. Apply at 509 West Adams-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—25 GIRLS THAT UNDERSTAND MAKing linen coats. Call Monday or Tuesday at 217 West Division-st. J. RASMUSSEN.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and two apprentices. 205 Madison-st.

WANTED—14 TO 15 YEARS TO LEARN TO MAKE corsets. Call at 778 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED — AT CENTRE AVENUE LAUNDRY A first-class collar and shirt ironer; none other need apply. Good pay and steady work.

WANTED—AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, CORNER of Thirty-fourth and Halsted, a first-class ironer; also a small girl to assist in housework.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily. 353 North Lasalle-st. Apply Monday and Tuesday until noon. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WOMAN TO WASH and iron at Adams House, opposite Illinois Central Depot.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD TO AT-tend baby. Must be neat and respectable. Wages $1 per week. Call at 42 South Market-st., corner Washington, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—GERMAN OR SWEDE preferred. Apply or send address on Monday to 20 Rush-st., Chicago-av.

WANTED—AT 271 SOUTH ROBEY-ST. A NURSE to look after young child. Apply after 10 o'clock.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A VERY small family who can appreciate a good home and is willing to work for wages for the winter. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A BOARDINGhouse; must be a thorough musician, and willing to work for small wages for the winter. P 53, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL IN THE LUNCH ROOM CORner of Lake and Franklin-sts. call Sunday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN HAIR-WORK AT FETHERLY'S, 220 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GIRL TO WRITE IN office. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO TAKE THE SINger machine and be supplied with work. Office 167 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—LADY FOR A STEADY GENTEEL paying business in this or another city. Requires $25 capital. 156 West Monroe-st. ALLEN.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LADY TO SOLICIT orders for the new art, photographs painted in oil. Liberal inducements. Apply at 74 Hill-st., near North Wells.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN ELOCUtion, acting comedy farce, recitations, deportment, etc.; singing, sing, jig, song, and dance, and character; also apply at New York Dancing Academy, Office Room 3, No. 2 Market-st., cor. Lake-st.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED LADY CLERKS AT Levy's Bazaars, 109 State-st., and 205 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK. APPLY in basement No 45 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO take charge of small bakery and coffee-room. Inquire Monday, at 278 Stanton.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES, with good reference; none other need apply. Call Monday morning, before 9, at STEIN'S Dollar-Store, 106 East Madison-st.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO SELL ARTICLES OF real merit. No humbug. Business pleasant, profits large. Call Monday, at 180 East Ohio-st. MRS. E. J. BURKET.

WANTED—SIX BINDERY GIRLS 146 CLARKst.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO THOROUGHly understands mounting and finishing photographs, at GENFILE'S studio, 103 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE; also professional and ladies with amateur experience; good engagements of 20 weeks in local and traveling companies. Apply to Miss CLARA HASTINGS, Room 7, 158 Fifth-av. References: J. H. McVicker, J. H. Haverly, or any manager in the United States. Call to-day and Monday. Day and evening lessons.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE AGED MAN, good salesman and accountant, desires position with wholesale or commission house. No objection to travel part time; best city and Eastern references. JOHN W. STRONG, 40 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROcery salesman wishes to negotiate with a first-class house to sell goods over the route from Chicago to Cairo for interest in profits of the route. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS bookkeeper or any office work. Address P 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY A young man thoroughly posted in business. Best of references. Address for 5 days Q 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Will take low salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address S 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR REtail drug store; will give first four weeks for board, 15 years' experience. Best of reference. Address for three days X 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper or to do family sewing by the day or week, or would take charge of children; can furnish the best of references. Please address A 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEkeeper would like to undertake charge of boarding or private house. Address P 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary, by a good short-hand writer and telegraph operator. P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and correspondent in English, German, and French; salary reasonable. Please address R. ALBERTS, care Wolf Bros. & Reiche, 88 and 85 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST BY A FIRSTclass man; would make a good shipping or bill clerk. P 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR correspondent for a wholesale house, after Jan. 1, by a practical man of experience. Address N 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUTH, STUDENT of Bryant's College, in a wholesale or commission house; is well recommended; salary no object. Address N 82, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT IN a sash, door, and blind factory by a man capable of contracting or anything in that line; can hold good parties need answer. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUTCHERS—A MIDdle-aged man is in want of a situation in the above line; has a knowledge of the business, and is a good accountant. Address N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SASH, DOOR, AND blind factory as superintendent; capable of estimating on any thing in that line; no small factory need apply. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS horse-shoer, turner, and fitter, who wishes to go to the country; is a married man, steady and industrious, also capable of taking charge of business. N 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN as foreman in a sash and door factory, or for a builder. Address W 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR PASTRYcook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house, city or country; will make himself useful. THOMAS SCOTT, 25 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GENTLEman as cook; several years' experience; best of references given. Call or address WILMA, 1015 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a private family. Please call Monday at 114 Miller-st. City preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 19 YEARS OLD to do second work or housework in a small family; good references. Call, for 2 days, at 95 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or nursery work. Please call Monday at 256 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. 88 South Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, to do house reference; unexceptionable from last employer, as cook and laundress; work strictly first-class. 1045 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a boarding or hotel. 90 and 92 Harrison-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Country preferred. Address X 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family, or second work, or to take care of children. Best of references given, if required. Please call on Sunday at 1084 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing. No postal cards; no calls on Sunday. Call for two days at 83 Miller-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework or cooking. Address W 68, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl; best of reference. Please call Monday at 53 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK to do light house-keeping; references; no objection to country. Call Monday at 56 Wilson-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or cooking in a private family without washing. No objection to a fine house in the country. Best of city reference given. Address 121 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a respectable family. Call on Madison-av., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth-sts., west side, Hyde Park, Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework or second work and take care of children. Call or address 435 North Clark-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron or general housework. Please call for two days at 164 Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY AS cook, or to take care of children; cannot wash or iron; first-class references; terms, $1 per day. Call on Monday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at 202 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework, or chamber work preferred. Call at 84 West Lake-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—AT A YOUNG LADY TO do light housework and plain sewing; would furnish her own machine. Or would clerk in a toy shop. Please call 147 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR TO DO GENeral housework. Please call for two days at No. 43 North Western-av., near Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMmended young girl as second girl in American family. Apply 270 Division-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook or good experience in a hotel or restaurant to assist in kitchen or pantry work. Address W 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second-work and take care of children, or general housework. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or plain sewing. Apply at No. 332 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl as entire charge of young infant and assist in second work. Address L 265 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work in a small private family. Call at 650 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO kitchen work or laundry work in hotel. Call at 600 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer, in nice private family where a second girl is employed; or would do cooking and ironing in private family; nationality Canadian. 208 Walnut-st., near Robey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT American girls to do general housework; understand the business thoroughly. 744 State-st., third floor. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work; best of reference if required. 500 Michigan-av., in the rear. Please call Sunday and Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO either second or general work. Apply at 200 Thirty-third-st. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A young man who can correspond in French, and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary $25 per month; best of references. Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in the iron, hardware, or stamped ware trade; well posted and large acquaintance. Address V 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of work; good penman and will loan his employer $100. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man who is not afraid to work; some wholesale house preferred; has had eight years' experience in the grocery, boot and shoe, and boarding-house trades; can furnish good city and country references. Address H 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO do sewing or light housework; can do all kinds of fancy sewing. Address, or call for three days, 247 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; NOT particular about wages. A good home wanted. Call at 418 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH LADY with reference, in a Christian widower's family where one servant is employed. 1133 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. APPLY at Dr. Judson's office, 122 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. APPLY at 1137 Coventry-st., near Clybourn-place; with first child.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children and sew, or second-work; good reference. 704 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON as baby's nurse in an American family. Can come highly recommended. Please call for three days at 221 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A NURSE WOULD LIKE A child of any age to care for at her own home. Mrs. RINES, 90 south Peoria-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRY WOMAN by the day; price $1; will take home washing; have large dry room and all conveniences. Mrs. S. CARLSON, 101 North Clark-st., corner Indiana, fourth floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as washer and ironer in a respectable family. Call on Madison-av., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth-sts., west side, Hyde Park, Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress; can furnish the best of references; has worked about ten months with present employer. Address, for 2 days, Y 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, sober and industrious, who can loan his employer $1,000 on good security. Address S 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN-AMERIcan of about 25 years, single, to take care of horses and do the chores about the house, is a good driver, and well acquainted about the city. The best of reference given. Address N 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can show good city references. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom. Thoroughly understand the care and driving of horses. References given. Answer for three days. Address O 57, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUICK, INTELLIgent girl; is willing to do any kind of work. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROughly acquainted with the insurance business, both local and general agency; first-class references. Address P 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman with a large acquaintance in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, would like to travel for some good Chicago house; best of reference given. H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man who can handle horses and carriages with skill; can furnish the best of references. Address P 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of good habits as engineer; has had good practical experience; can furnish the best of references. Address P 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER AND salesman; is well recommended; would like to travel; can speak German; best of reference given. Address P 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS porter in store or hotel, or as teamster, or as coachman in a private family; has had experience; references required. Inquire or address 113 East Ontario-st., Room 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK to do second work or cooking in a private family without washing. No objection to travel part time; best city and Eastern references. JOHN W. STRONG, 40 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROcery salesman wishes to negotiate with a first-class house to sell goods over the route from Chicago to Cairo for interest in profits of the route. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS bookkeeper or any office work. Address P 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY A young man thoroughly posted in business. Best of references. Address for 5 days Q 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Will take low salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address S 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR REtail drug store; will give first four weeks for board, 15 years' experience. Best of reference. Address for three days X 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper or to do family sewing by the day or week, or would take charge of children; can furnish the best of references. Please address A 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEkeeper would like to undertake charge of boarding or private house. Address P 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECREtary, by a good short-hand writer and telegraph operator. P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and correspondent in English, German, and French; salary reasonable. Please address R. ALBERTS, care Wolf Bros. & Reiche, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST BY A FIRSTclass man; would make a good shipping or bill clerk. P 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS second work and under maid; good city reference; first-class family preferred. Call at 49 White-st., corner of Sedgwick, Monday and Tuesday.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS SEAMstress or to do second-work in a family. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to sew and take care of children; can give city references. Inquire at 1427 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING BY THE day or week; understands dressmaking; city references. Address 428 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN A family or shop; understands family sewing. Address W. H., 408 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN a first-class family; terms, $1 per day. Address X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in private families, by the day

SAFETY FILM

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

How to Prevent Panics in Public Resorts.

An Actress Heroine Who Saved Lives.

Practical Sort of an Enoch Arden Case.

A Brace of Bold, Bad Female Frauds.

Funny Scene on a Railroad Car---Masculine Depravity.

A Very Naughty Seller of Sunday-School Books.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—About three days were required to fully realize the horrors of the Brooklyn Theatre calamity, and we have had such a glut of death that the mind fairly sickens at the thought. And now the daily papers, the preachers, architects, and semi-engineers are filling our souls to repletion with suggestions how to prevent fires, and to furnish sufficient modes of egress in event of a panic. Henry Ward Beecher spoke the whole truth when he said that modes of egress will not save life when people are panic-stricken, and that 5,000 people struck with sudden terror and in fear of their lives, would trample each other down on an open prairie. The public sentiment of this city is beginning to concentrate upon the advisability of making theatre scenery as nearly fire-proof as possible, or at least to demand that it be prepared with some solution such as is familiar to chemists, which will prevent such a thing as a sudden blaze. But there are already indications that the public alarm is over, and crowds flock to places of amusement as regardless of the chance of ever getting out in case of a panic from any cause, as freely as if no such horrible lesson had been set before us.

THE CHANCES IN A CROWDED CHURCH.

Last Sunday evening an immense audience gathered in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn to hear a sermon by Dr. Theodore Cuyler upon the subject of the recent disaster. The aisles were filled with camp-stools, and the seats were more than full in the ordinary sense of that term. The reverend Doctor spoke feelingly and eloquently upon the lessons of the catastrophe, and was quite earnest in his denunciation of the cupidity and short-sightedness of the owners and managers of places of public entertainment in failing to provide adequate means of exit, etc., etc. A handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the sufferers by the calamity, but when the services were over more than one stranger in that overflowing audience was constrained to remark that in the event of a panic from any cause the difficulties of egress were quite as patent and palpable as in any theatre in the land. It required seven minutes to empty the church. The pulpit only contained 500 persons, and these were afforded three separate staircases, but the flow from the main audience meeting the rushing tide from the galleries would have produced a jam and loss of life had there been a panic. Anybody who has seen the density of the crowds in Plymouth Church or in Talmage's Tabernacle, can imagine what the effect of an alarm of fire or the breaking down of a gallery would be. Indeed experienced observers in these matters are of the opinion that so far as the effects are concerned, a panic in a crowded church would be as disastrous as in a theatre, always excepting, however, the fact that the danger of fire is much greater in the latter place than in the former.

AN UNNAMED HEROINE.

Did you notice in Kate Claxton's statement to the reporters that she was warned of the danger long before the audience knew of the fire? The person who warned her was a sister actress, a young lady who had acted a subordinate part in the piece, was dressed and ready for her own departure from the building when the fire broke out. She instantly rushed to the dressing-room and warned all the inmates, and although her name has not been paraded in the public prints it is probably owing to her presence of mind that so many of the stage attaches escaped with their lives. Her name is Miss Cleves, and she escaped from the building among the earliest, and if her fears gave wings to her flight it was a lucky circumstance. Miss Cleves ran from the building, and made her way as a later period to New York, where she became dangerously ill with brain fever from the effects of the unusual excitement. It was at this theatre, last March, that Miss Cleves made her first appearance on the public stage. Among the reports printed on Thursday evening last was one that she was dangerously wounded, but all doubts were set at rest by an announced safety. Her recovery was speedy, but her description of the horrible frignt of that night is a thrilling recital.

A MORMON SEQUEL TO AN ENOCH ARDEN CASE.

Undoubtedly the papers are reporting too many Enoch Arden cases, and the melancholy reflection that there are many more to come makes it still worse. Recently, however, a case has come to light which is too rich to be ignored. A man named Morrison, a well-to-do mechanic, started for California upon the steamship Japan, via the Straits of Magellan several years ago, and on arrival at Rio Janeiro, en route, changed his mind and left the ship. From the time he went ashore all trace of him was lost. Subsequently it was reported that he left Brazil for Lisbon in a bark, which was shortly after wrecked, and his death was regarded as a certainty. His widow in the meantime was disconsolate, and mourned her husband as all affectionate widows are bound to. Time passed, and the woman emigrated to the interior of the State. A month ago the husband returned, having, it seems, been in Buenos Ayres for seven years, and the first thing he did was to inquire for his wife, but she was so completely lost as he had been so long before. He advertised for her, and received a letter stating that she was dead, and, sure enough, in a cemetery he found a record that Mary Morrison had been buried four years. Evidently resolved to have a wife anyhow, the man in two weeks wedded another, and set up housekeeping in East Eighteenth street in this city. One week ago he was startled by his former wife walking into his apartments and rushing eagerly into his arms. A brief explanation sufficed. The dead woman was another Mary Morrison, and she had come back in response to the newspaper notice—another evidence of the power of advertising. The situation was serious, but Morrison seems to have been equal to it. He called his second wife, and told her frankly the position of things. Then he proposed that they should all live together, Mormon fashion, and he would take care of both, and divide his favors equally. Strangely enough, the weak women consented, and here we have a Mormon arrangement in full force. Their gossiping neighbors understand it, and probably there will yet be another chapter to the story.

A BUSINESS RUSE.

One of your Chicago firms has adopted a ruse in the shipment of goods from this city which will probably cause them surprise when they learn that it is known to anybody save those immediately interested. They have a contract with a certain manufacturer's agency here to deal only in his goods, and have found that this contract is an elephant on their hands. Being firmly held and bound by its provisions, there has been apparently no escape save by paying heavy forfeitures. Now the parties in your city have discovered that there are other goods in the same line which can be had on better terms, and sold to better advantage. Therefore the Chicagoans resolved to order the latter goods, and sell them in defiance of the contract. To get them to Chicago without the knowledge of the New York agent seemed to be a problem, but it was solved by changing their usual shipping mark. Consequently the cases are marked now with a fictitious name, and if any of your railroad freight agents do not understand why Messrs. — are receiving goods shipped to Mr. —, they may comprehend the mystery. Of course this mode is apt to be discovered, but the idea is to delay discovery as long as possible. This fact recalls the practice adopted by some firms in sending shop-boys to the wharves and depots to copy the names of customers as developed by shipping marks belonging to rival houses, and then sending the parties circulars, or calling upon them through drummers, to solicit trade at prices below the market. If the victims bite, the second order is made high enough to cover the profit on both. It is a trick which often fails, but if it catches a customer once in ten times, it is regarded as a paying investment.

FREAK OF A MILLIONAIRE WIDOW.

A few days ago the proprietors of the Ashland Hotel on Fourth avenue were taken in by a woman named Abigail Hunter, the widow of a wealthy merchant of Baltimore. Her vagaries at the hotel were soon apparent in her complaints concerning her room, and in her statements that she could see stars all around the walls. Evidently she was not drunk, but she was crazy. Upon remonstrating with her, the clerk of the hotel was indignantly requested to get an officer. Mrs. Hunter then arrayed herself for an immediate departure, but as soon as she left the hotel threw away her valise and tore her expensive bonnet and neck-trimmings from her person. A carriage was procured and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Her valise was opened and found to contain money and jewelry to the value of $1,200, and also two United States bonds worth $2,000, and a passage ticket to Europe. Her father, it appeared, lived in Midgely, Md., and was telegraphed for. His grief on arrival at the hospital was quite painful, but he managed to soothe his daughter and start homeward with her. Mrs. Hunter seems to have a mania for cutting up capers in popular hotels, and several instances are mentioned where she has played tricks upon hotel-keepers. This woman dresses in the most expensive style, and her outward demeanor, when far from the crazy freaks which at times possess her like the devils of old, is that of a well-bred lady. Some months ago she was at Saratoga and received the attentions of a well-known New York lawyer, who was not aware of her eccentricities, but luckily he was warned in time to prevent a serious matrimonial demonstration.

THE FEMALE FRAUDS OF NEW YORK.

A half-dozen columns would not suffice to describe the artifices and tricks of well-known female frauds in this city. They raid upon all classes of society, and their "cheek" is simply unlimited. If they could utilize their impudence after the manner of certain life-insurance solicitors, their brass would be speedily transmuted into gold coin. A short time ago, a great hue and cry was made over the Mrs. Casselman, arrested for defrauding boarding-house keepers. She has since been discharged upon the double ground that she was insane and had committed no crime in the eye of the law. Recently another female fraud has turned up who outranks the other even as the sun outranks the stars. This one is named Mrs. Catherine A. Waters, and her plan is to represent herself as a distinguished woman, and by grand references, so captivating her victims that they never inquired whether the references were genuine or not. Her latest victim is Mrs. Phelan, mother of Mr. George A. Phelan, the well-known billiard-table manufacturer. Mrs. Waters rented a furnished house of Mrs. Phelan, and offered to pay her rent monthly, which she of course failed to do, and then, when Mrs. Phelan's agent demanded possession, the woman coolly announced that she would not budge unless paid $200. Upon investigation it appears that she has played this game successfully for several years, in various other localities in this city and Brooklyn. But her amazing impudence reached a climax when she boasted that no Police Justice in the city would dare commit her, as she knew just how far the law permitted her to indulge in such vagaries.

ANOTHER FORM OF FEMALE FRAUD.

There are a number of women who are constantly advertising for situations as housekeepers for elderly gentlemen, or widowers, or gentlemen with invalid wives, etc. These are in nine cases out of ten frauds. One gentleman relates his experience with this class. He is a widower, an Elder in a Presbyterian church, and the father of four children, two of them at home, and two at boarding-school. Being the owner of an elegant home, to which he is much attached, he advertised for a housekeeper, and, after duly considering the character and capacity of several applicants, chose a middle-aged woman, who seemed to fit the bill. The first few days she suited him admirably, and he began to think he had a real treasure. But before the first week was ended, the woman manifested a desire for more intimate relations, and neither his unaffected dignity nor his sincere honor seemed to repress her inclination to familiarity. Her advances increased so rapidly that the gentleman was shocked, and warned the woman accordingly. Instead of desisting, her ardor was more intense than ever, and she prepared a plan by which she thought to entrap the old gentleman. She actually hid away in his room at night, and just as he was about to retire to bed she emerged from her hiding-place and began to scream. Evidently it was a preconcerted affair, for a waiting girl who had been hired by the woman the day before instantly came to the door and was let in by the housekeeper. The scene was quite dramatic—the old gentleman in his *robe de nuit*, nonplussed for a word—the woman in half dress, charging him with seduction, and the domestics in the hall unable to say a word. The man came to his senses, however, ordered all inmates out of the room, dressed himself and went out in search of a policeman, and had the woman arrested upon a charge of attempted robbery. Then her plot with the new girl and her subsequent were ferreted out, and her guilty purpose exposed. It cost him nearly $500 to get rid of her and a lawsuit, but he did effectually.

TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

In a divorce proceeding before Justice Van-Hoesen, a few days ago, some facts appeared wherein an otherwise happy family was broken up by too much mother-in-law. It is a case wherein Adelaide Altman is plaintiff and Ignatz Altman defendant—the wife charging cruelty and failure to provide her with the necessaries of life. The husband's story is a sad one, and shows continued interference in his domestic affairs by his wife's mother. He gave his wife $500 to deposit in bank as a reserve fund for all emergencies, which, by her mother's advice, she loaned to her brother, who has since failed, and the money is consequently lost. He was urged by the mother to send his wife into the country; and because he could not afford to send her to Long Branch, the wife refused to go. Then she separated from him on her own motion, but he sent her a regular allowance for her support. A clergyman reconciled them, and they prepared to go to housekeeping again. After renting a house and spending considerable money upon new furniture, the inevitable mother-in-law stepped in, and a new quarrel ensued. Altman said in his testimony that he was anxious to have his family rejoin him if they could be disenthralled from his wife's mother. Justice Van Hoesen denied the motion for a preliminary allowance, and said the case showed that the husband was the victim of too much mother-in-law, and was evidently more sinned against than sinning.

SCENE ON A RAILROAD CAR.

There was an exciting scene on a local train upon the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road, between this city and Orange, a few days ago,—at least exciting to the principal actress, and rather ludicrous to the spectators. It was a cold, blustering morning, and evidently a certain young lady who entered the cars had made a hasty toilet. As soon as seated she began to review her costume, but felt an uncommon twitching behind her on the seat, as if some masculine was placing his hand upon her. A look of indignation toward her nearest neighbor was lost, however, and a crawling sensation continued to annoy her. A rapid movement of her head in the direction of the annoying object soon revealed what was the matter. She boldly grasped the object in question within the ample folds of her undergarments, and, with all her presence of mind, could not repress a slight gasping for breath when she realized that the "horse hair grass was a veritable live rat! The young gentleman in the next seat saw her agitation, and ventured to ask if he could be of any assistance. Scarcely daring to speak, she motioned to him to open the window, and when this was done, with a desperate shuffle of her clothing which was as surprising as it was undignified, she gave a side lurch, lifted the rat to the window's edge, and let him drop. The animal had been concealed in her bustle, although how she fastened on this appendage to her garments without discovering it will forever remain a mystery. After this performance the young lady gave a sigh of relief, blushed, and at Newark changed cars.

SOCIETY PLAYS VS. SHAKSPEARE.

The production of Shakspearian plays under the thin disguise of a revival of the legitimate drama at such establishments as Booth's and Daly's Theatres is a fraud. These so-called revivals are in the nature of gorgeous spectacles, resplendent with gilt, tinsel, and magnificent costumes, and an appeal to the sensual rather than the intellectual passions. As such they are no more Shakspearean, but simply "BlackCloak" spectacles. It is related of a well-known manager, who wished to try a little Shakspeare, that a company comprising a number of experienced actors and actresses, he could not find one willing to assume a dress appropriate to the proposed play, and accordingly the design was abandoned. A popular actress engaged an equally popular dramatist to write her a play calculated for her peculiar talent. It was to embody a tragic element so as to give a chance for fine points of acting. The piece was written and was esteemed by the author as a great success. In due time the actress had read it over a few times to get all the ideas firmly in her mind, but at last she rejected it. Her explanation was that the piece ran against the grain of ordinarily popular plays. In the first place, the heroine goes mad in the second act; an unheard-of thing, and utterly without precedent. In the second place, the costume prescribed for the dying scene was a black silk walking-dress, another violation of precedent, and contrary to all usage. She said that a white muslin dress was indispensable to a dying scene, and any other would spoil the effect. The popular actress nowadays demands a piece in which there is to be a change of costume between each scene, and her contempt for Shakspeare is not at all concealed.

HOW AN ACTOR SAVED HIS WATCH.

Actors like other mortals will occasionally find themselves in straitened circumstances financially. One of them who was the victim of a Centennial joke on the part of a manager who failed to pay salaries when due, some time ago found himself minus every cent, and was compelled to make an arrangement with his landlord to take his effects as security for board. More time passed on, and the actor was still unable to liquidate, and one morning the landlord knocked at his door. The actor rose and admitted him, but was unable to comply with his demand. The landlord was obdurate, and told him to vacate. Hastily donning his attire in the landlord's presence, the latter proceeded to pack up the young man's effects in his trunk. Among other things he reached for was an old blue pincushion, which he carelessly tossed into the trunk as if it were a block of wood. Our hero rushed forward, and, with tears in his eyes, and a high tragic attitude, beseeched his landlord to spare him that pincushion,—it was his dying mother's gift, and the only thing on earth he had to remember her by. At first his creditor laughed, but another dose of eloquence about the value of a mother's gift, and a vivid description of a deathbed scene when he received the pincushion from the hand of his dying parent was too much for him, and the landlord gave back the coveted gift, and the actor departed happy. When once secure outside of the house, he was not long in ripping open the cushion, running out the bran, and recovering a valuable gold watch and chain therein concealed. He pawned his watch, went to Philadelphia, and is now playing an engagement at one of the theatres in that city.

A LITERARY SOCIETY RUMPUS.

Too much fact is what often causes trouble, and the well-known St. Mark's Literary Society, a very high-toned and aristocratic affair in its way, has discovered the truth of that saying to its sorrow. The Society is composed of the young members of St. Mark's Church and the Rev. Dr. Rylance, the pastor, is President of the organization. About ten days ago, at one of the meetings, one of the members, Mr. Schuyler, introduced Mr. Thomas E. Bryan, a book publisher, who read a so-called original story, entitled "Aunt Sally's Courtship," purporting to be a fiction in which the boarding-house of Mrs. Puttingham a Mr. Boyard, and Aunt Sally and Mary Jane figured. It was a recital of a boarding-house experience, including some very lovesick scenes, and the whole was criticised as a wishy-washy production, hardly worth reading. Subsequent revelations, however, developed the fact that the story referred to real persons, and that the hero was none other than Bryan, and the house, the popular establishment of Mrs. Putnam, on Fifth avenue, almost as well known to city residents as the Fifth Avenue Hotel itself. The Aunt Sally was Miss Sally Beatty, and Mary Jane, her sister, Miss Jennie Beatty, two maiden ladies who are foremost in several benevolent enterprises. The hint of their love-sickness was a reference to a desperate attempt on the part of Bryan to win Miss Sally's affections, in which he was unsuccessful, because she discovered he was unworthy of her. Now the St. Mark's Society have taken the matter up, and republished Mr. Bryan and his literary production. It was a mean attempt to be revenged upon a lady who refused his hand. As all the parties are society folks, the matter is the subject of considerable gossip.

ANOTHER CASE OF TRIUMPHANT INNOCENCE.

The court records continue to furnish an abundance of the gossip relative to the frailty of woman and the perfidy of man. A recent case develops rather more perfidy than frailty, although there is sufficient charged on both sides to satisfy anybody. In July last Mercer F. Duryea commenced suit against Emma G. Duryea, his wife, for divorce, upon the ground of a violation of the Seventh Commandment. In an examination before a Referee most positive evidence was offered to prove the charge, and the particulars were both minute and circumstantial, but the woman's lawyer obtained a postponement, and subsequently demonstrated the entire falsity of the previous testimony, and showed how it came to be fabricated. In the interim Mrs. Duryea commenced a cross-suit for divorce against her husband upon the same charge. In her case the proof was so convincing and so well supported that the Referee reported in her favor. On Tuesday the case was before Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, and the decree of divorce asked for by the wife was granted, with an allowance for alimony.

NICE YOUNG MAN FOR SELLING SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.

Arthur E. Marsh is a young man employed in selling Sunday-school and other religious books by Thomas Nelson & Son, upon a salary, he says, of $3,500 per year. He is now in great tribulation lest he may lose his situation, and the cause thereof is that he has been brought before the public unpleasantly as defendant in a divorce suit, wherein his lawful wife, Rebecca Marsh, charges him with living in open adultery with one Sallie Henderson. This is naughty business for a young man engaged in a religious bookstore to be engaged in, but the wife says she can prove it, and so Arthur must suffer the consequences. As Rebecca has sued for divorce, she wants alimony, and in these proceedings Arthur makes some singular confessions. He says that, although his salary is $2,500 per year, he had overdrawn his salary account $2,183 last January, and was thus forced to make an arrangement to draw only $1,400 per year until the difference had liquidated his indebtedness. Then he humbly avers that the publicity of this action has made his situation precarious, and that, as his employers are engaged in selling religious publications, this affair threatens to damage their business with the fair reasoners to such an extent that they will discharge him from their employ. The Court ordered him to pay his wife $15 per week pending the suit.

THE LATEST SUGGESTIONS.

Anybody who will take the trouble six months hence to collate all the ideas and suggestions relative to the question of absolute safety in public theatres will probably be surprised with their number, and the manifest insanity of some of those who are now offering them. Here are two offered in all soberness: First, That seat-checks be printed with a diagram of the theatre and all the doors and lobbies on them, for the information of the holder (a humbug, because it is the gallery habitues, who know nothing of seat-checks, who are endangered). Second, That the proprietors give every auditor an accident ticket for the hours of performance, good for $1,000 (a scheme suggested by some impecunious insurance solicitor, and a palliative rather than a preventive of accidents).

BEAUTY.

NUTS AND RAISINS.

XMAS HEADQUARTERS FOR NUTS.

Brazils, per pound	10c
Pecans, per pound, from	10c to 15c
Filberts, per pound	15c
Almonds, per pound, from	20c to 45c
Walnuts, per pound	15c

RAISINS.

Fine Layers, per pound	15c
Choice Table Layers, per pound	20c
Extra Dehesa Layers, per pound	25c
Six-pound boxes Layers	75c
Twenty-five-pound boxes Layers	$2.10
Fine mixed Cindies, per pound	25c
Choice Figs, per pound	15c

A large stock of Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Dates, Prunes, Prunelles, Preserved Ginger, Marmalades, &c., &c., at lowest prices.
Delivered free in all parts of the city.

J. HICKSON, 113 East Madison-st.

FURS.

LADIES, REMEMBER THAT I HAVE MADE ANOTHER REDUCTION IN MY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF Seal & Mink Sacques, MUFFS AND BOAS, Seal Hats, and Children's Fur Goods.

Lengthening, relining, and trimming of Seal Sacques and fur lining of Silk Garments a specialty. Being a practical furrier of 22 years' experience, and having a thorough knowledge of the business, I am able to do the above work at moderate prices.

J. ETTLINGER, 74 E. Madison-st., second floor.

One door east of McVicker's Theatre.

"How will a seal skin sacque do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$75 TO $150

will buy a splendid seal skin sacque made up in latest style and best manner by the leading manufacturer in the United States. H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A man with mercantile talent, who is acquainted with mercantile business, who will rent a store-building, well-finished, and ready for the reception of goods of every variety, at "Pingree Grove Station," on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, eight miles west of the City of Elgin. The second story of the building is well divided up and finished for family residence.

Now is the auspicious time to fill a store, and to sell the goods, just at the opening of the holiday festivals. Rents reasonable. Call and see. A prospering, healthy location. The commencement of a new village.

ANDREW PINGREE, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison. J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Randolph-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

F. R. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Proprietors
WILL B. CHAPMAN.....Manager

FOR FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

MISS NEILSON,

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. EBEN PLUMPTON and ELLSLER'S Dramatic Company.

Monday, Tuesday, and Friday,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinee,

TWELFTH NIGHT.

GRAND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Saturday, Dec. 23—PAYSON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17,

Special Ladies' Night.

An Array of Artists Acknowledged by All to Be the NE PLUS ULTRA of the Season!

Little Todd, Jennie Eagle, 3 Sharpleys, Iona Lang, Mason & Dixon, 3 Snows, Louise Franklin, J. D. Kelly, the Great Levanions, and CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Saturday—Xmas Pantomime, with TONY DENIER as Clown.

McVICKER'S THEATRE---KELLOGG.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

America's Great Prima Donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Mr. C. D. HESS' Grand English Opera Company.

Monday Evening, Dec. 18, IL TROVATORE, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Mast, Carlton, and Conley in the cast.
Wednesday, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Friday, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
SATURDAY, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

COMEDY NIGHTS,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings, Dec. 19, 21, and 23, alternating with the ENGLISH OPERA. H. J. Byron's eminently successful comedy.

MARRIED IN HASTE,

WITH A BRILLIANT CAST.

The next Comedy Production, "OUR BOYS."
Opera Nights, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.
Saturday, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

THE TOLEDO, 141 East Madison-st.

GRAND CONCERT,

With Operatic and Comic Singers.

SOLOS AND DUETS

performed by the celebrated Mrs. ELIZA SARTORI.
Miss ANTHONY HOPKINS, first appearance of the celebrated Sig. ABECCO and the unrivaled company. Entire New Programme.
Sunday Afternoon and Evening and Every Night.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.
Sunday Afternoon and Evening, 15 cents.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1876,

BENEFIT OF MR. GUSTAV DONALD.

NARCISS!

Drama in Five Acts by A. C. Brachvogel, ALEX WURSTER, Director.

WEST SIDE SKATING PARK.

Corner Ada and Madison-sts. W. J. ROLINS, Treasurer; C. B. SNYDER, Manager.
Grand opening Monday evening, Dec. 18, with exhibition and racing. The management takes pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just completed the finest Skating-Park ever opened in Chicago. Reception-room 225 feet long, with glass frontage on the ice the entire length, carpeted, warmed, and well lighted. Ice brilliantly illuminated. Barney & Berry skates for rent and sale at the park by Spalding Bros. Season tickets, ladies, $3; gents, $4; a ticket admitting gentleman and any lady, $5. Admission, 25c; children, 10c.

COLISEUM.

This afternoon and evening
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MISS ADRIENNE GREY, Operatic and Sentimental Vocalist.
THE MURRAYS, in Irish Sketches.
Fernando Fleury, Change Artist, the Misses Combination, and thirty popular artists. Every evening at 7:45, and Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Dec. 18, 19, and 20.
ROB ROY.
Wednesday, Rob Roy matinee. Dec. 21, 22, and 23, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Saturday, "Never Too Late to Mend" matinee.

GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY COURSE.

Twelve Lectures and Concerts.

LAURA E. DAINTY. "She holds an audience with a power which few persons enjoy."
UNION PARK CHURCH.
Tuesday, Dec. 19.
Assisted by the favorite ORIENTAL QUARTETTE, and Mr. ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD.
Option Lecture Course, $2; Season Tickets, $1.50; Single Tickets, 50c.
For sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

GLOBE THEATRE,

Desplaines-st., bet. Madison and Washington.

GRAND CARNIVAL MASQUERADE,

Thursday evening, Dec. 21, 1876. Tickets, $1; Gallery, 50 cts.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

McCormick's Hall, Sunday, Dec. 17, at 3 p. m., doors open at 2 p. m. The Hon. William Parsons, the Greatest of Irish Orators, on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan and the Irish Wits and Humorists." Admission 10 cents. The hall will be lighted and comfortably warmed.

POTTGIESER'S.

369 and 371 State-st. Sunday, Dec. 17, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, under direction of Mr. P. Huebner. Orchestra from Col. WOOD'S Museum. Solos: Zither, Violin, Flute, etc.

GREY'S BANJOS.

Finest Toned Instruments in the world. Best strings, 15 cents. Country orders filled. Address NEIL GREY, Practical Teacher of the Banjo, And dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise, 120 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISPENSE WITH COAL

Dust, Ashes, and the annoyance of procuring kindling by using the HYDRO-CARBON BURNER. Call and see it.

BROWNE & KITTOE, 50 State-st.

OLD GOLD,

Gold Dust, Silver, and Bullion bought. Jewelers' Sweepings and Fillings. Photographers, and all kinds of waste Silver and Gold refined and assayed. Fine Gold and Silver for sale.
CHICAGO REFINING CO., 153 Fifth-av.

NEW-YEAR CALLING CARDS.

Twelve beautiful Chromos, tinted and plain, all original Designs. Also Merry-Christmas and New-Year's Cards. Wholesale and Retail.
ROSENTHAL, 138 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
A full set of Samples, 20 cents.

PERFUMES, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS. PERFUMES

Odor-cases, handkerchief and glove-boxes, ivory brushes, Russia pocket-books, cigar-cases, toilet-bottles, etc.
The choicest perfumes, Eau Bouquet, Jockey Club, White Rose, &c., sold in bulk or bottles from 25c upwards, or half the usual prices.
A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., 180 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Sale of Indian Ponies.

Will be sold at public auction, in the Stock-Yards at St. Paul, Minn., commencing at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1876, about 2,000 Indian Ponies, lately surrendered by the Sioux Indians. The ponies must be paid for and taken away on the day of sale.
E. B. GIBBS, Depot Quartermaster.

"How will a handsome chamber set do for a Christmas present?" MARTIN.

$75

will buy a handsome chamber suit of three pieces, marble tops, reduced from $100.
H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

ABE LIPMAN, Pawnbroker

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
Monday Morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.
AT WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
ALL PLEDGES DUE AND UNredeemed, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, GOLD SETS, CHAINS, OPERA GLASSES, ETC.

THE GREAT RETAIL STOCK OF ABRAM FRENCH & CO.,

AT AUCTION.

101 and 103 WABASH-AV.,
Monday Morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Trade Sale.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, FURS, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, CORNER WABASH-AV. and MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

HANDSOMELY BOUND WORKS

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY Afternoon, Dec. 19, at 2 O'Clock,
At our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

20 Crates ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE.
38 P'K'GS AMERICAN WHITE and YELLOW WARE.
200 P'K'GS ASSORTED GLASSWARE.
TABLE CUTLERY, HOLIDAY GOODS.
50 ROLLS CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.
100 COTTON-TOP MATTRESSES.
400 FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
3 MELODEONS, 2 PIANOFORTES.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Trade Sale.

THE USUAL FULL LINES OF DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, FURS, ETC.,
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COLLATERALS.

A Note of $5,000, Fine Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches,

BY AUCTION,

THURSDAY Morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock,
At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Among the Goods to be sold are fine Solid Gold and Silver Key and Stem-winding, Hunting-Case, and Open-Faced Watches of Howard's, American, English, Elgin, and Swiss Manufacture; Solid Gold Chains, Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings, Rings and Pins, Fine Seal Sacque, Turning Set, Cloak, &c.; Solid Coin Silverwars, Guitars, Violins, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LADIES' FINE FURS—RETAIL SALE.

SEAL MUFFS, BOAS AND SACQUES,
MINK MUFFS, BOAS AND SACQUES,
MEDIUM FURS, ROBES, ETC., ETC.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
N. E. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 9:30 a. m.
Great Specialty Catalogue—Fifty Invoices to Clear—Bankrupt Stock in Connection.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 9:30 A. M., SHARP,

BOOT & SHOE AUCTION SALE.

As we are closing out for 1876 the accounts of our Eastern Manufacturers, we shall sell Wednesday, Dec. 20, a sweeping sale of all kinds of desirable and seasonable goods. Accounts must be closed. Also a stock of a Jobber closing business.

On Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 O'Clock,
14 crates English Crockery, Firsts. Imported Vases and Toilet Sets, Decorated Chinaware.

25 First-Class Cutters,

a good opportunity for Holiday Presents.
Manufacturers want money, and we shall sell to the highest bidder the largest, finest, and best assorted stock of Furniture ever offered at Public Auction. Elegant Book-Cases, Rep and Medium Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits in great variety, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Marble and wood Top Tables, and Hall-Trees, Walnut Bedsteads, and Bureaus, Mattresses, Mirrors, Extension-Tables, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, made-up Carpets, Wire Springs, etc., etc. GEO. P. GORE & Co.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

Next regular sale day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 a. M., when we shall sell NEW and ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Parlor Sets, upholstered in Terry and Hair-Cloth; Chamber Sets, Marble-Top and Plain; Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE & PARLOR DESKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Special Bargains will be given in FURNITURE and CARPETS at Private Sale.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 22, and 23,
WE SHALL HAVE
At STRICKLAND'S BIRD STORE,
NO. 212 WEST MADISON STREET,
The Largest Sale of Live Birds Ever Held in This Country,

Consisting of Belgium and German Canaries, Talking Parrots, Mocking-Birds, Thrushes, Black Birds, Starlings, Skylarks, Linnets, Goldfinches, Virginia Nightingales, and all kinds of Fancy Birds.

Also Goldfish and Aquariums, Bird-Cages of all kinds, Stuffed Birds and Cases, together with a choice lot of Fancy Pigeons and Poultry.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

MAY & CHAPIN,

NO. 159 FIFTH-AV.

Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Slippers, including a large

BANKRUPT STOCK,

which will be sold without Reserve. Many Goods adapted to Holiday trade will be offered Monday, Dec. 18, 1876, at 9:30 a. m.,
MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

J. L. REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 95 North Clark-st.

SPECIAL SALE every Evening this Week of rich

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

CHROMOS, BRACKETS, Bankrupt Stock of JEWELRY, Etc., all first-class, especially adapted for Christmas Presents, and must be sold. Private Sales daily. Also, large Stock of new and used FURNITURE.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer, Office 108 Fifth-av.

Extensive Sale of Furniture & Carpets

At 205 RANDOLPH-ST.

Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10 a. m. each day, will be closed out entire Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Merchandise, regardless of cost or value. All goods must be paid for on Friday. Mortgagees and Consignors are requested to call on Saturday, 23d and receive their money.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

Bids for the purchase of the stock of Cloths, Trimmings, etc., belonging to the estate of H. G. Purinton, will be opened at my office Monday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock m.

Bids for the purchase of the stock of Wines and Liquors belonging to the estate